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FLASHBACK published by the
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XV, No. 4 W. J. Lemke, editor October, 1965

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL WALL AND HISTORICAL MARKERS

at Old Mt. Comfort, August 1, 1965

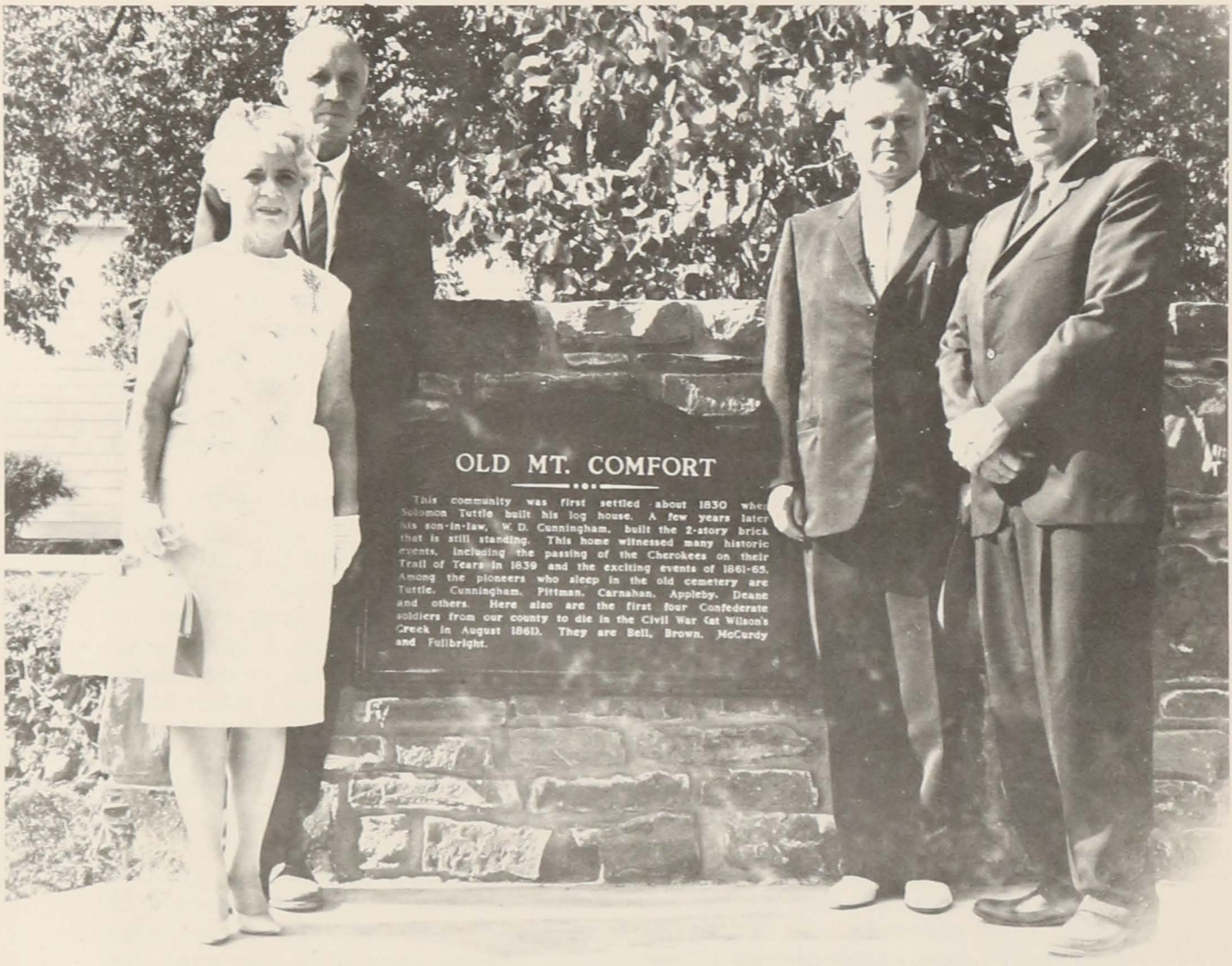
OLD MT. COMFORT
This community was first settled about 1830 when Solomon Tuttle built his log house. A few years later his son-in-law, W. D. Cunningham, built the 2-story brick that is still standing. This home witnessed many historic events, including the passing of the Cherokees on their Trail of Tears in 1839 and the exciting events of 1861-65. Among the pioneers who sleep in the old cemetery are Tuttle, Cunningham, Pittman, Carnahan, Appleby, Deane and others. Here also are the first four Confederate soldiers from our county to die in the Civil War (at Wilson's Creek in August 1861). They are Bell, Brown, McCurdy and Fullbright.

Photo by Mrs. Pat Donat, Northwest Arkansas Times.

Mrs. Howard of Jay, Okla., gr-gr-granddaughter of Cephas Washburn; Tom Lavender, chairman Memorial Assn. of Mt. Comfort RCI Club; General Lee B. Washbourne (USAF Ret.), speaker for the occasion; Deane G. Carter, secretary Washington County Historical Society. See account of dedication on inside page of this number.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

THE JOHN T. SKELTON CEMETERY

by Alan G. Skelton

At 6:30 a.m. Sunday, Oct. 28, 1962, in a driving rain, there was closed a chapter in the struggle to preserve an old cemetery located within the limits of Fayetteville. Far be it for me to claim it was the final chapter - a fight to preserve historical monuments and sites apparently is a never-ending one. On one hand are all those who are seemingly ceaseless in their efforts to tear down every old house or destroy each place of historical interest to obtain one more parking lot or traffic interchange -- and on the other are those who for some perverted reason must break monuments, cart them off or deface them. There seems to be no way to outmaneuver either group. Those of us who would protect these things owe our motivation to respect for kinspeople who opened this great northwest area of Arkansas to settlement. We frankly are proud of our names and those who bore them before us. We think those ancestors deserve to rest in peace.

On the day and at the hour mentioned above, my son Gordon, 12, and I placed four markers at the John T. Skelton Cemetery. One was located on each of four sides of the rectangular two-acre tract. The time and the date were not chosen for dramatic effect -- it just happened that we had only a few hours in Fayetteville and a 500-mile drive ahead of us. The rain just happened, too.

The story that culminated in the placing of the signs had its beginnings in 1959. As seems to be the case with most of us, I waited until I was old (47 in my case) and everybody in the family who could tell me anything about family history had passed away. This belated interest on my part did not deter me, however. In the summer of 1959 my family and I visited Fayetteville where I was born and where my great-grandfather had settled in 1829. I was seeking family history. Well armed with location descriptions and maps, I made the rounds. Naive as I am (and I assume all beginners are), I had not given any thought to the possibility that old private cemeteries might have been destroyed or otherwise mistreated through the years. My only experience had been with publicly owned ones operating under practice of perpetual care.

Three years and hundreds of miles later I know for a fact that due to various reasons some old cemeteries are in sad state, some are in excellent condition, and others have withstood the elements well without care and with very little effort could be reconditioned. There's a certain charm about this latter group. For the most part, they are the ones in out-of-way places and contain members of families who have long since moved on to other states. My brief trips to Arkansas have made it possible for me to visit dozens of cemeteries in northwest Arkansas. The story of the John T. Skelton Cemetery at Fayetteville then is not the story of one cemetery -- a parallel tale could be written about many others.

Let's go back to my initial visit, and to my notes made at the time. The quotations from these notes sum up my reactions quite plainly.

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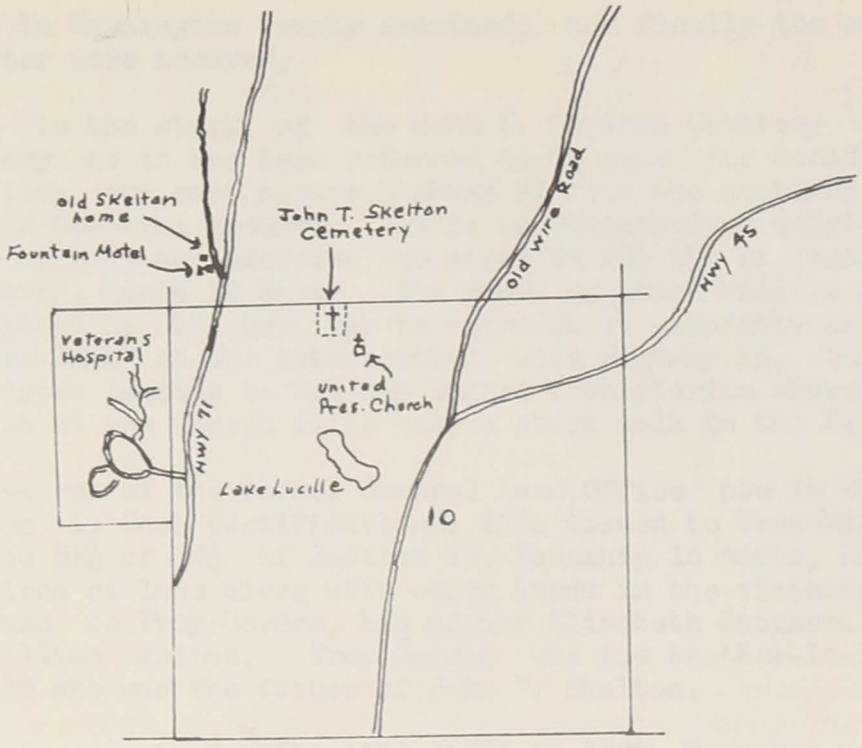
"Mount Comfort, in which are buried several Skeltons including Elizabeth 'Polly' Gordon Skelton, is in good condition!" Gehrings Chapel at first glance appeared so, but I found this, June 27, 1959: "Whoever is mowing the cemetery is damaging many markers." (Perhaps rampant wild honeysuckle and random trees -- and a few snakes -- are better than a man on a mowing machine.) OxfordBend Cemetery: "Several Vernons including our Great-grandparents, Robert and Rebekah Hutcherson Vernon and 'Bill An' Vernon, are buried in Oxford Bend Cemetery...We found trees and vines so thick that we couldn't see into the cemetery from two sides. A farm worker who had lived on the place for four months assisted us in locating it. We did not know that a cemetery was there until he helped us find it. I believe that as many as 200 persons may be buried therein. It is fenced and appears to be in no immediate danger, because the present owner of the farm has been considerate in keeping cattle out."

The John T. Skelton Cemetery: "The Skelton Cemetery is right in town and is of immediate concern. In it are buried Grandfather JohnThaddeus Skelton and Grandmother Mary Rebecca Vernon Skelton, other Skeltons and some of the Carter family. It is completely grown over with honeysuckle and other vines. I was able to get near only one of our monuments. Another family or two in the cemetery have kept their graves in somewhat better shape. If it hadn't been for the markers of other families, we would have missed the whole cemetery. Inasmuch as there is house construction in the vicinity, we are concerned about the preservation of the cemetery. We want to get it cleaned up before a bulldozer or some other piece of equipment 'accidentally' knocks down the fence (rickety barbed wire, years and years old) and levels it." (In retrospect it is ironical that the very monuments that led us to the cemetery because they were exposed to view have now been damaged or mutilated.) The vines and undergrowth gave protection to many other monuments.

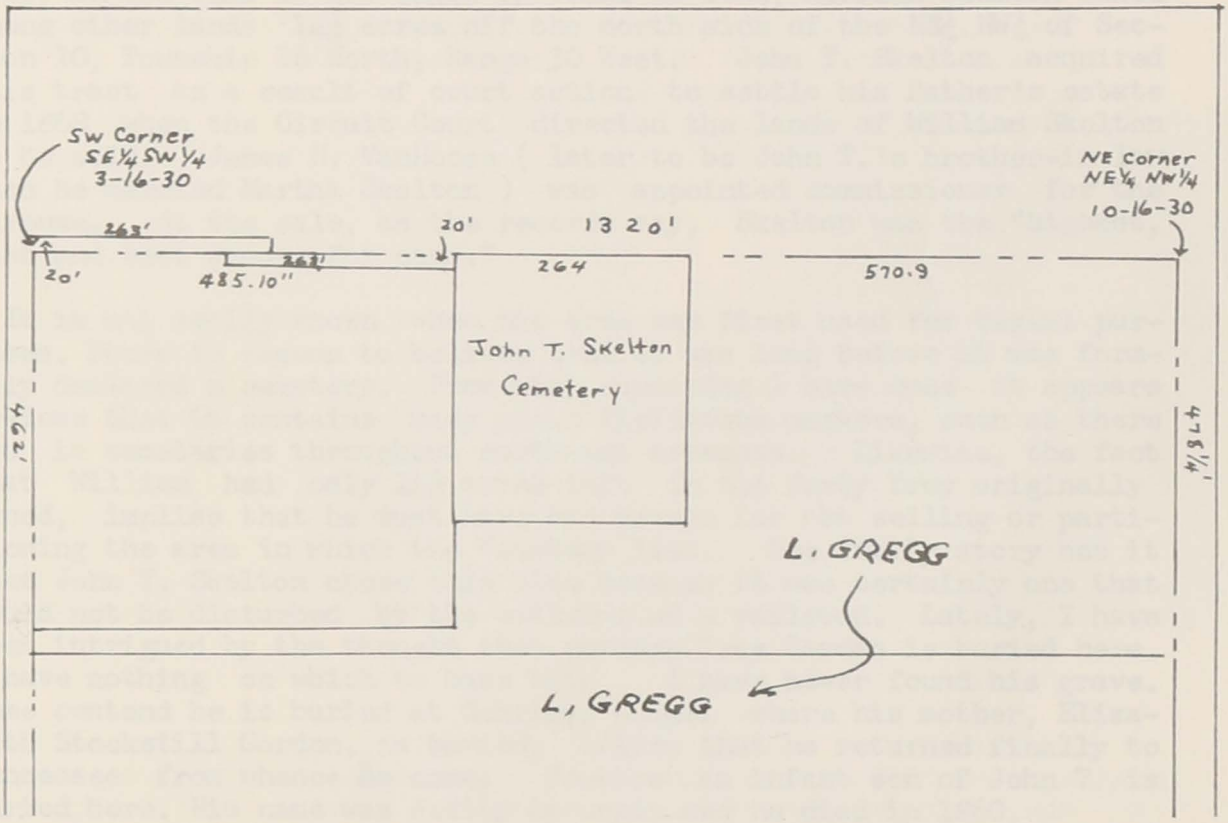
I resolved on the spot to protect and preserve the Skelton Cemetery and the Oxford Bend Cemetery to the best of my ability. I relayed this information to cousins throughout the United States and Canada. By letter we discussed the matter and collected a small fund. Our original idea was to have the Skelton Cemetery cleaned. Strange as it may seem -- never were we able to hire this done. At one stage, I had great plans for spending a few days in Fayetteville and doing it myself. Disaster in the form of a fire where I work has prevented my leaving town for any great length of time for nearly three years. Since 1959, I have had opportunity to be in Fayetteville a few hours now and then. Each time I have explored the cemetery briefly. I know its bounds, have found more and more graves and markers. There is one I want to find very much, that of my maternal Grandmother Tennessee P. Sisco Carter. She is buried in the cemetery; and unless her grave is the one that has only a base for the marker (the stone has long since been carried away), perhaps I will find it some day.

Distance and the hopelessness of hiring it cleaned finally led to the conclusion that proving the cemetery has legal status and marking it would buy a little time. These things could be done from afar, or within brief periods at Fayetteville. Accordingly, these lines were pursued with good results. Signs were ordered and delivered to the Washington County Historical Society for eventual erection; the property records in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., were obtained;

THE SKELTON CEMETERY



This map shows the location of the John T. Skelton Cemetery just east of the Veterans Hospital. The map also shows the location of the old Skelton home, the site now occupied by the Fountain Motel.



These maps are the work of Alan G. Skelton, who is librarian for the US Corps of Engineers at Vicksburg, Miss. I know how many visits he has made to Fayetteville and how many years he has sweated out the preservation of his ancestors' graves — at Oxford Bend, Gehrings Chapel, and the forgotten Skelton graveyard across Highway 71 from the Veterans Hospital. —WJL

court records in Washington County examined, and finally the services of an abstractor were secured.

Here, then, is the story of the John T. Skelton Cemetery or the Skelton Cemetery as it has been referred to by some for decades. It Lies on a hilltop due east across Highway 71 from the northern limits of the Veterans Hospital grounds. It is approximately a quarter of a mile from the highway and occupies two acres in NE¼ NW¼ of Section 10, Township 16 North, Range 30 West. Its exact position will be spelled out later. Apparently, the best way to approach it presently is to get on the Old Wire Road at the intersection with Highway 45, then turn left at the street leading to the new United Presbyterian Church. From the parking lot at the Church it is only a short walk to the Cemetery.

Among the records of the former General Land Office now in the National Archives is Cash Certificate no. 1704 issued to Troy Washington Gordon for the NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 10, Township 16 North, Range 30 West. This piece of land along with other lands in the vicinity were variously issued to Troy Gordon, his mother Elisabeth Stockstill Gordon and to William Skelton. Troy Gordon was the brother-in-law of William Skelton who was the father of John T. Skelton.

These pioneers came to Fayetteville first in 1827. Troy was not successful in keeping his lands debt-free, for there are records of mortgages and sales over the years. The parcel including the NE¼ NW¼ of Section 10, Township 16 North, Range 30 West was no exception. It is known that William Skelton acquired at least some of the land lost by Troy. At the time of his death in Texas in 1864, William Skelton owned among other lands 14½ acres off the north side of the NE¼ NW¼ of Section 10, Township 16 North, Range 30 West. John T. Skelton acquired this tract as a result of court action to settle his father's estate in 1868 when the Circuit Court directed the lands of William Skelton to be sold. James H. VanHoose (later to be John T.'s brother-in-law when he married Martha Skelton) was appointed commissioner for the purpose, At the sale, as the records say, Skelton was the "highest, last and best bidder for same."

It is not really known when the area was first used for burial purposes. There is reason to believe that it was long before it was formally declared a cemetery. From what exploring I have done it appears obvious that it contains many plain fieldstone markers, such as there are in cemeteries throughout northwest Arkansas. Likewise, the fact that William had only 14½ acres left in the forty Troy originally owned, implies that he must have had reason for not selling or partitioning the area in which the Cemetery lies. One family story has it that John T. Skelton chose this site because it was certainly one that would not be disturbed by the building of a railroad. Lately, I have been intrigued by the thought that perhaps Troy Gordon is buried here. I have nothing on which to base this. I have never found his grave. Some contend he is buried at Gehrings Chapel where his mother, Elizabeth Stockstill Gordon, is buried; others that he returned finally to Tennessee from whence he came. Perhaps an infant son of John T. is buried here. His name was Audley Lycurgus and he died in 1860.

In 1871 John T. Skelton and his wife sold to James Stevenson 9 acres of the 14½ in NE¼ NW¼ S-10, T16N, R30W. The Cemetery plot lies in this piece. In 1877 Andrew S. Gregg as administrator for the estate of

James Stevenson sold Stevenson's holdings in NE¼ NW¼ S-10 to Lafayette Gregg. It was not long thereafter that action was taken to legalize and perpetuate the Cemetery. Undoubtedly John T. Skelton and other interested parties realized that the best protection for the Cemetery was setting it aside permanently, so that it would not be destroyed as the land might be changing hands more rapidly. The Greggs were apparently more than agreeable to this. The next transaction convinces me that the Cemetery already existed. Several other persons in the area owned considerable land, including John T. Skelton, that could be used for a cemetery if one were being established for the first time, and the Skeltons still owned 5½ acres adjacent to the plot and other lands which would have served as a cemetery.

On 14 Sept. 1878 Lafayette Gregg and his wife Mary A. Gregg made the following recorded deed:

"Know all men by these presents that we, Lafayette Gregg and Mary A. Gregg, his wife, of the County of Washington in the State of Arkansas for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid do hereby sell and convey to H. Davis, Judge of the County Court of Washington County in the said State and his successors in office to hold in trust for Coleman Jackson, Hiram Davis, John T. Skelton, P.H.Babb, J.C.Massie, Robert Anderson and Jasper N. Massey to be by them used for cemetery and such other persons as they may permit- the following described lot of land, that is to say-

"Beginning Eight chains and Sixty-five links West of the Northeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section Ten in Township Sixteen North of Range Thirty West running thence West sixteen poles, thence South twenty poles, thence East sixteen poles & thence North twenty poles to the place of beginning, containing two acres situated in the County of Washington in the State of Arkansas to have and to hold the same free from the claim of ourselves,our heirs and assigns, forever.

"And I the said Mary A. Gregg for the consideration aforesaid do hereby relinquish all my right of dower or the possibility thereof in and to the same.

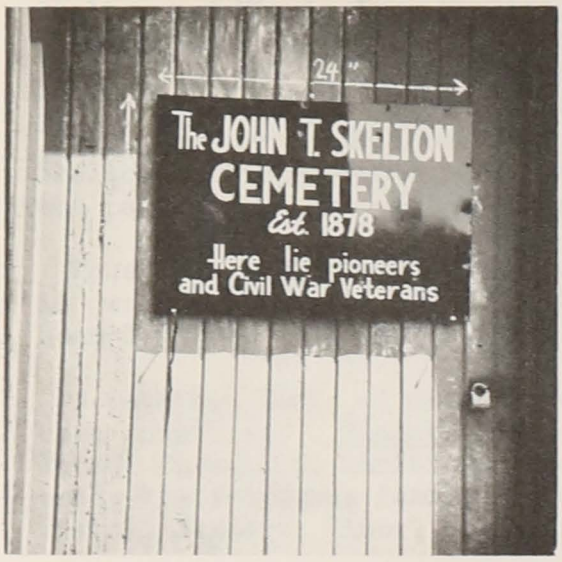
"In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this September 14, 1878.

L. Gregg (seal)
Mary A. Gregg (seal)

Acknowledgement

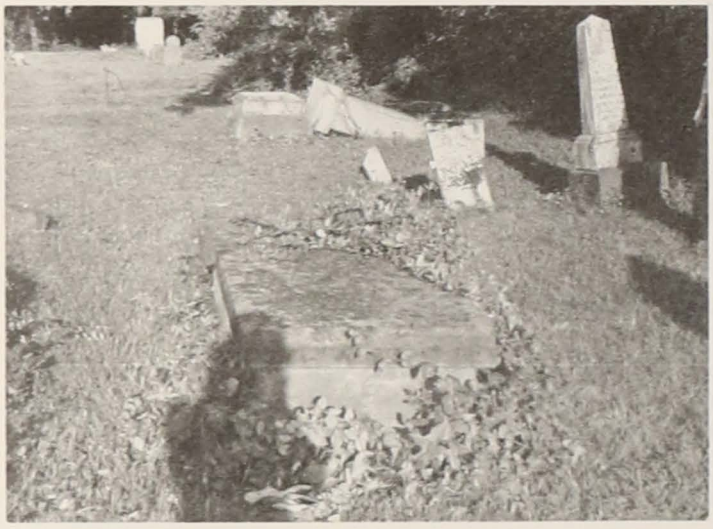
"By Lafayette Gregg and Mary A. Gregg, his wife, before A. S. Gregg, Clerk & Ex-Officio Recorder, Washington County Arkansas, Sept. 14, 1878.
Filed for Record Sept. 14, 1878 Volume C-2 Page 214"

Subsequently on Feb. 6, 1911 Sam E. Morrow and his wife L.J.Morrow set aside a strip of land 263' x 20' for public highway uses beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 3-T16N-R30W. (Recorded volume 136 page 1.) This right of way ties in with a right of way the same size in northeast quarter of the northwest Quarter of Section 10-T16N-R30W reserved for themselves, heirs and assigns and the general public by William R.

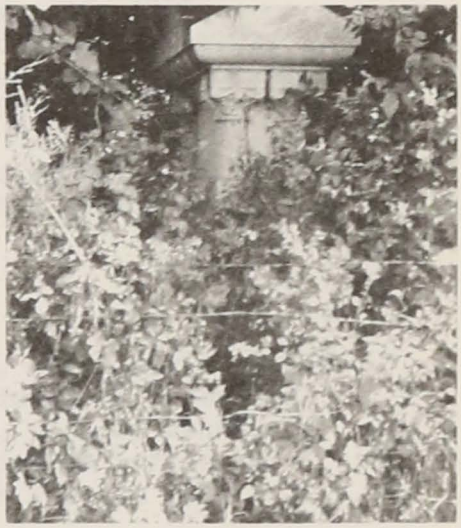


Cemetery Marker
Across US 71 and just east of the Veterans Hospital.

Grave of John T. Skelton
in the Skelton Cemetery in Fayetteville



Grave of Elizabeth Gordon
in Gehring's Chapel Cemetery in Fayetteville.



The Vernon family plot
in the Oxford Bend Cemetery, 6 miles east of Fayetteville.

(Photos by Alan G. Skelton. See accompanying article.)

Skelton and Vic A. Skelton, his wife; Gordon L Shelton and Mary Taff Skelton, his wife; Pollie T. Logan, James L. Skelton ajd Josie Skelton his wife; Charles D. Skelton and Cora Skelton, his wife; and John E.

Skelton and Minnie Lang Skelton, his wife. These were the daughter, sons and daughters-in-law of John T. Skelton and Mary R. Skelton. This reservation was made in February 1911 and is recorded on page 55, v. 137. The occasion of the latter deed was to give title to certain lands to Mary R. Skelton after the death of John T. Skelton. Mary R. Skelton later sold the land to George E. Byers in 1911 but reserved the pass-way as her children had done before.

Thus, not only was the Cemetery legally established by pass-ways to it were set aside. Other rights of way in different areas may have been laid out in deeds of their neighbors.

A detailed list of marked graves in the Cemetery has not thus far been possible. Flashback v.5,no.2, April 1955, listed some graves, Those as well as additional ones since located are given here. Presently the following family names have been identified: Skelton, Carter, Thatch, Mummert, Miner, Cornelison, Routh, Seaton, Logan, Craven.

The Skelton plot is enclosed with an iron rail fence and contains these graves that can be identified:

John T. Skelton Apr. 16, 1829 Jan. 22, 1908
Mary R. Skelton June 19, 1836 Jan. 19, 1918
There is a joint marker for these two graves with the following inscription: "The Faithful Are Certain of Their Reward".

Frederic S. Skelton Jan. 2, 1879 Aug. 2, 1900
Fred was the son of John T. and Mary R. He drowned at Wedington.

Paul D. Skelton Feb. 8, 1899 Jan. 15, 1912
Elizabeth, dau of C.D. & G.E.Skelton, Sept.1901-Oct.22, 1904
These were the children of Charles Dean and Cora Skelton and grandchildren of John T. and Mary R.

There are also graves of several infants -- the children of William Robert and Victoria Steele Skelton. Robert was the oldest son of John T. Skelton.

In the Cemetery outside the Skelton plot:

Infant daughter of J.H. & T.P.Carter, born July 6, 1892; died July 8, 1892. This was the baby sister of Josephine Carter Skelton (Mrs. James Lee Skelton, wife of John T.'s son). Tennesse P. Carter (T.P.) likewise is buried in the Cemetery but her grave has not been located yet.

Son of J.L. & M.D.Routh, Mar. 18, 1881 - Aug. 30, 1883

Seaton infant, died 1893

Della, dau of W.B.&E.H.Cornelison, Mar.15,1914; Aug.15,1914

Walter Logan Feb. 1, 1879 July 28, 1905
"He was loved best by those who knew him best."

From Flashback, April 1955:

William H. Thatch	1846	1934
Saluda J. Thatch	1853	1896
Thatch children James and Birdie 1886 and Ezra, Early, Morley 1892 and 1895		
Hiram Miner	1844	1889
Susan Miner (Minor)	1867	1897
Angie V., wife of George W. Craven and their son William Ralph Craven	1879	1904
Minnie V., wife of Ed Mummert	1882	1906

No Jackson, Davis, Babb, Massie, Massey, or Anderson graves have been located in the Cemetery to date. They may be there. Dr. Hayden Anderson once told me that a member of the Anderson family was buried in the Cemetery.

Documentation in the form of supporting records has been filed with the Washington County Historical Society.

FILLER ITEMS

We have received the first issue of THE EAST KENTUCKIAN, "A journal of History and Genealogy." Editor is Henry P. Scalf, Box 421, Prestonsburg, Ky., well-known Kentucky newspaper man and historian. Subscription price is $5 per year. Single issues $1.50. We are publishing this notice because some early Washington County families, especially those who settled on the Middle Fork in our county, came from eastern Kentucky.

-- wchs --

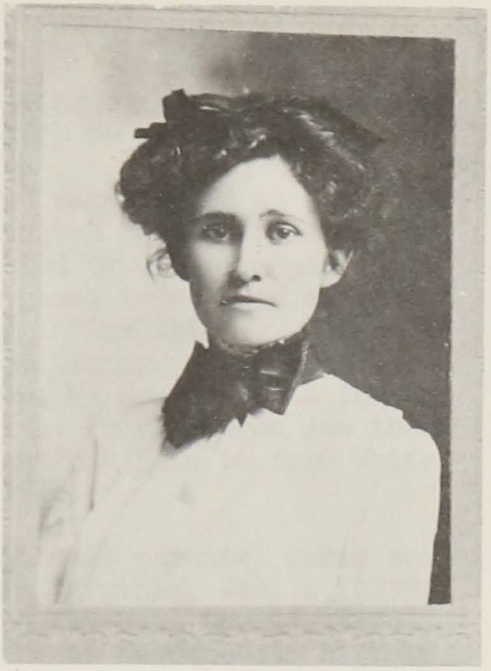
The second number of "Lewis-Mankins & Allied Families Exchange" has been received. This is a magazine for the exchange of information on the descendants of Rachel Bracken through the three children of her marriage to Zachariah Lewis, and eleven children of her marriage to Peter Mankins Sr.; and families allied through marriage with these descendants. If interested, write to the publisher, Mrs.Frances Woods, 1201 Arcadia, Austin, Texas 78757. The Lewis and Mankins families were pioneers on Middle Fork, Washington County.

-- WCHS --

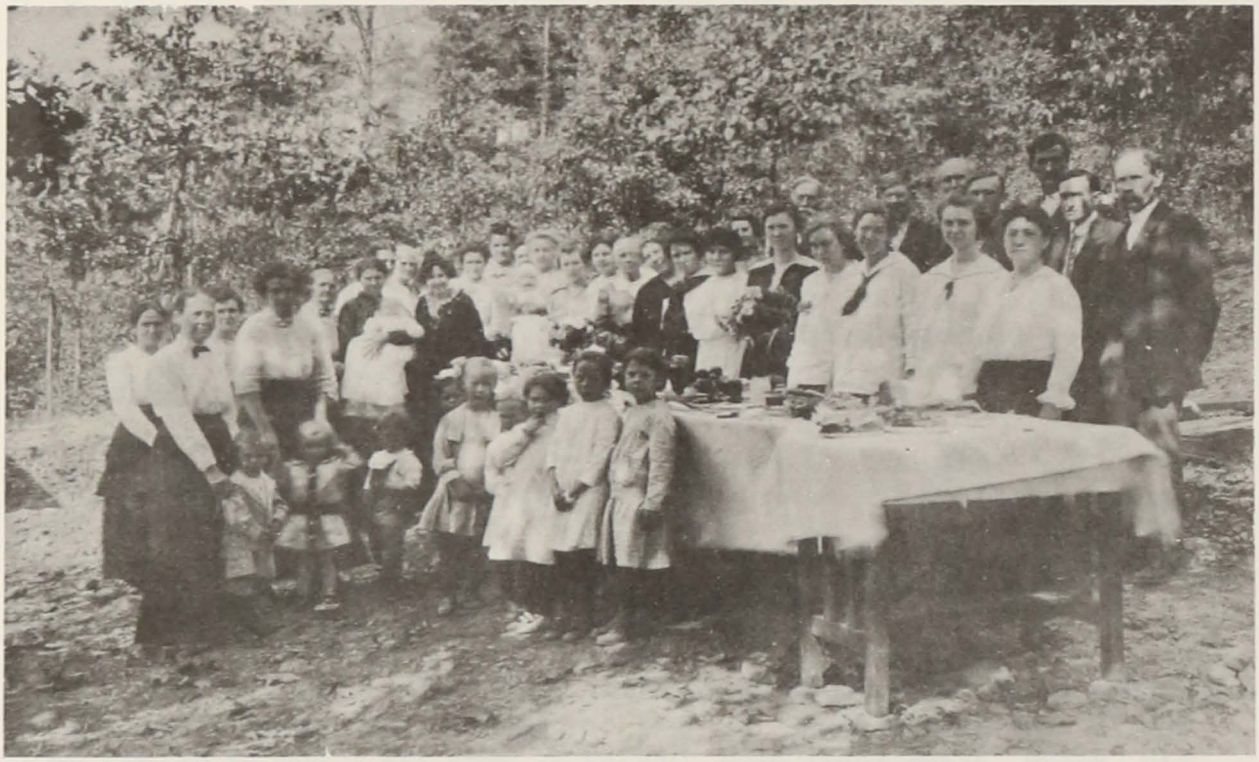
It has been our custom for 15 years to publish our membership list in FLASHBACK. But because the 1965 list would take up 12 pages, we have decided to publish a separate membership list in our November Newsletter. Memberships and orders for our publications are handled by our secretary, Deane G. Carter, Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

WINSLOW METHODIST CHURCH

MISS ALICE McCLENDON



MRS. EMMA McCLENDON INNIS



NOON-TIME AT LADIES AUXILIARY MEETING
Winslow, Arkansas, 1914

BEN F. JOHNSON

by Frank M. McConnell

The Middle Fork story would be incomplete without an article devoted to Ben F. Johnson, who contributed so materially to its development.

He was born in Tennessee, March 12,1835, and was married in Campbell County in that state before he came to Washington County in 1850. We remember that the Upper Middle Fork was settled by white people about 1820. What was here before that time, your guess is as good as mine. The valley must have been sparsely settled by Indian tribes, although they left very little by which their mode of living could be determined,crude enough as it may have been in 1850. We do know that Indian tribes were in Washington County before 1820, as Frank Pierce saw them near where the Middle Fork, West Fork and Main Fork join to form White River, some five miles southeast of Fayetteville.

Ben F. Johnson came to Washington County with his parents, James and Mary Queener Johnson. His father was born in Virginia, Jan. 4, 1799, and died May 6, 1892. His mother was born in Campbell County, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1803, and died May 2, 1876. According to Goodspeed's history of Northwest Arkanas, there were ten children, seven of whom were living in 1889, as follows:

Jacob Q. Johnson - b. July 28, 1828; d. Feb. 14, 1908. Married Rietha J. Boatright, b. Feb. 26, 1832; d. July 23, 1912. She was the daughter of C. H. Boatright of Madison County. Both are buried at Shady Grove.

O. F. Johnson. Farmer and miller. Lived in Missouri.

Lucinda Johnson - b. Feb. 9, 1831; d. Jan. 16, 1889. Married Ralph I. Hope, b. Jan. 23, 1825; d. Oct. 23, 1894. Both buried in Campbell Cemetery.

Louvisa Johnson - b. July 31,1837; d. May 28,1932. Married David Hope, b. Nov. 23, 1829; d. Mar. 18, 1926. Both buried West Fork Cemetery.

Mary Johnson - b. Marc. 2, 1843; d.(?)____. Married Wm. I. Alexander, b. Nov. 16, 1823; d. Apr. 5, 1912. Both buried Campbell Cemetery.

Eliza Johnson - No further information.

The Middle Fork region contributed as much as any other section to the Civil War. Many Middle Forkers found it necessary to go to Springfield, Mo., to enlist in the Federal Army. Among these were: Major Thomas Hunt, James M. Ramey, Ben F. Ramey and Ben F. Johnson. Several were killed, up and down the river, because they were thought to be on one side or the other.

When Ben F. Johnson was in the vicinity of Carter's Store in 1859, he had a blacksmith shop. This was located on the west side of the road, north of where Dr. John C. Carter some years later built his office across the road west of the store. Mr.Johnson lived in a house east across the field. His first wife was Nancy Kesia Boatright, born Feb. 27, 1839, died May 26, 1861. His parents and his first wife are buried in Mt.Zion Cemetery.

Mr. Johnson was still in the military service when he married his second wife July 24, 1864. She was Lydia Lewis, daughter of George W. and Lettie Mills Lewis. An elaborate wedding supper was prepared at the home of George W. Lewis. The Confederates had heard of this and went to the home of Mr. Lewis thinking they might capture Ben Johnson. News of their coming had already reached the Lewis home, and Johnson, without the supper, made his escape, as the women folks hurriedly hid the supper in the "loft", as the second story was called in those days. The Confederate force, under command of Captain "Tuck" Smith, arrived as expected and proceeded to eat what they thought was the wedding supper. Captain Smith went out of his way to thank Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. B.F.Ramey and the bride for the "good supper" they had prepared, only to be told that the real supper had been hidden from them!

Children of Ben F. and Lydia Lewis Johnson were:

George W. Johnson - b. Mar. 3, 1867; d. Aug. 22, 1916; buried at King Cemetery. He married Minnie King, daughter of W.B.King. After his death she married Robert Henry Stokenbury. Children of George and Minnie King Johnson were:

Barnett Johnson - b. Feb. 14, 1899; d. Oct. 20, 1901.

Gladys Johnson, b. Dec.18, 1896; d. June 14, 1961; buried in Fairview Cemetery. She married Paris R. Green. Their children were: Louise Green who married W.C.Whitfield.

Bonnie Johnson, who married C.C.Farley.

Lydia K. Johnson - b. Oct. 26, 1868; d. ___(?)___ ; married Robert Henry Stokenbury. Both buried at Stokenbury Cemetery.

Hugh L. Johnson who married Dorothy _____. No further information.

Shirley J. Johnson who married John Cox. No further information.

Lettie E. Johnson, b. Jan. 2, 1876; d. Mar. 5, 1961. Married Carlos Mayes. Both at Bluff Cemetery.

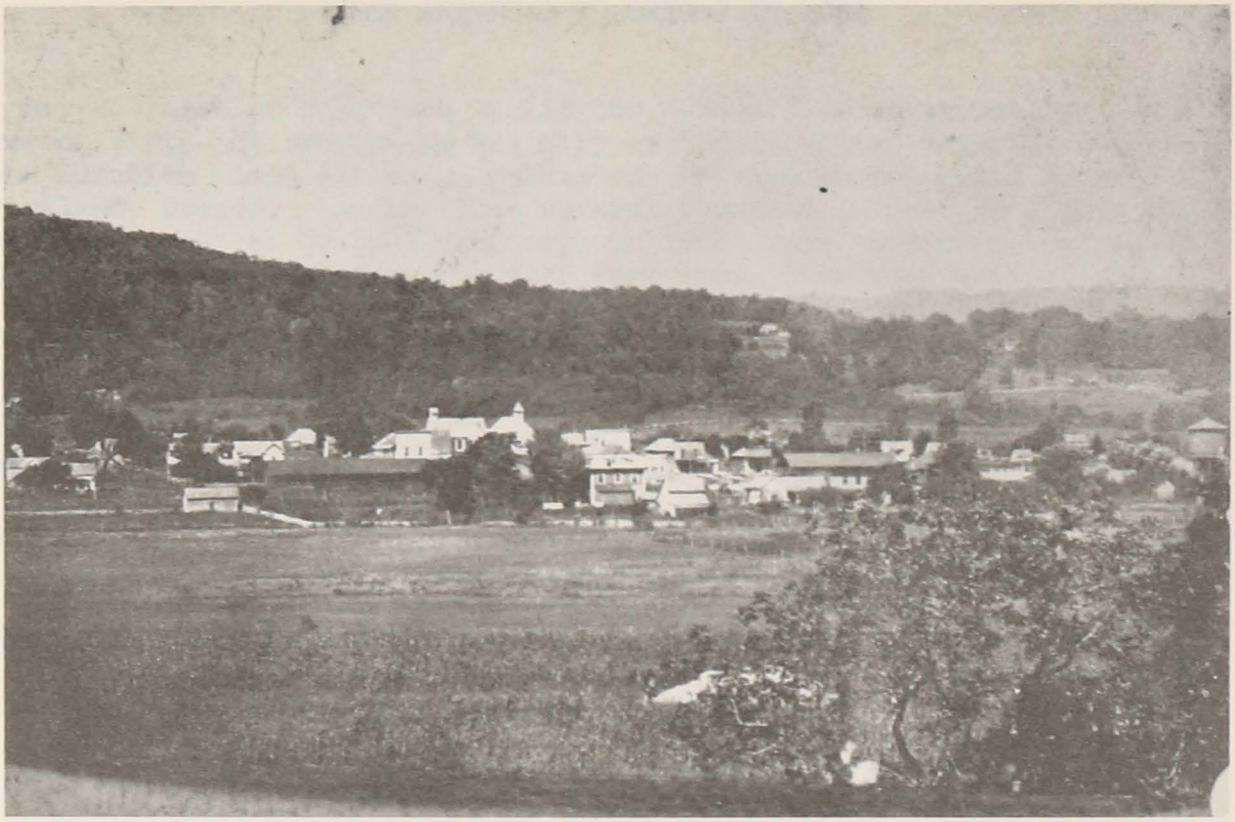
Burtis b. Johnson who married Josephine Arminta. No further information.

Inez May Johnson, b. Nov.24, 1884; d. Aug.23, 1923. Married Chas.Swift.

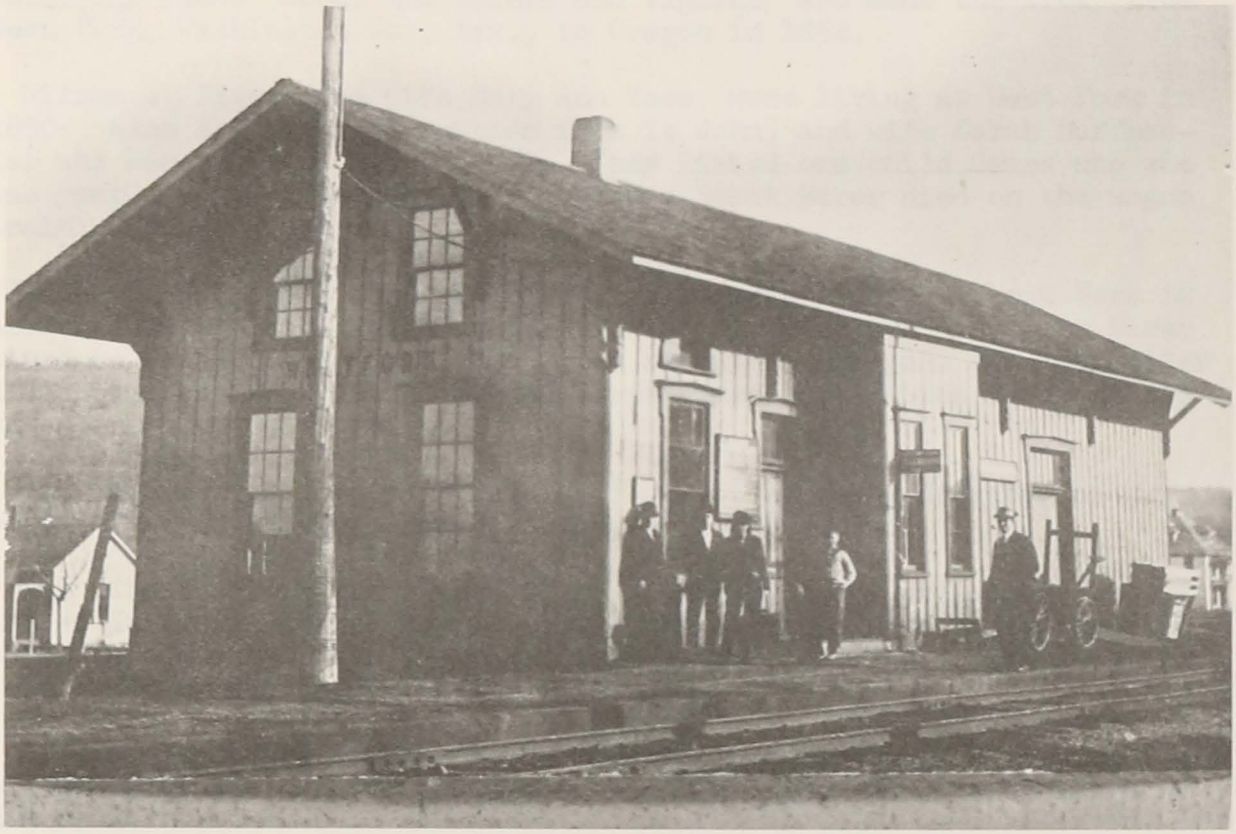
For a part of the time during periods of the Civil War, Mr.Johnson and numerous others of the Middle Fork country whose sympathies were with the Federals, found it advisable to live at Fayetteville. After it was safely in the control of the Federal forces, and the entire country was more settled, he returned to the Carter's Store area and began work at the Lewis Mill. Tan Strickler and Jacob Wright were also employed there, and these he took with him when he moved to his 1700-acre farm sometime later and George W. Lewis no longer ran the mill. Elizabeth Strickler was the mother of Ben F. Ramey, who was a member of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers USA, while Alfred Strickler was in the Southern Army. They were first cousins. They were good friends before the War and remained so after the War.

Ben F. Johnson assisted in building the brick home at the George W. Lewis home, the old Jacob Q. Johnson home, and the Ben F. Johnson farm home south of Strain. After moving from his farm home near Strain he lived at the corner of Maple Street and College Avenue, Fayetteville.

WEST FORK 65 YEARS AGO



West Fork from the East



Frisco Depot at West Fork

(Photos courtesy of Rae Smith.)

FROM ARKANSAS TO OREGON IN 1852

Roy Robinson of West Fork visits our WCHS office occasionally. On a recent visit he brought us his copy of "Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims", published by the Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon. Among the several thousand persons who made the overland trek to Oregon Territory in 1852 were several Washington County families, all from the West Fork area. Here they are:

Tigard, Andrew J., arrived Oregon 22 Oct., 1852. He was born 1828 in Franklin or Clark Co., Ark.

Tigard, Wilson Sr., arrived Oregon 22 Oct., 1852. He was born near Fort Smith and married Mary Ann 1850 in Washington Co., Ark.

Harer, Evan H., arrived Oregon 29 Oct. 1852. He was born 1823 in Lawrence co., Ark.; married 1850 Eliza Jane in Ark.

Harer, Willis M., arrived Oregon 11 Aug. 1853. He was born 1823 in Lawrence Co., Ark.; married Martha Ann 1850 in Texas. His affidavit was signed by Wilson M. Tigard.

Harrer, Elizabeth, 5 years old in 1855. She was the daughter of John and Sarah, both deceased. Said parents left their residence in Arkansas in April 1852 to emigrate to Oregon. Sarah died on Snake River between 25 Aug. and 5 Sept. 1852. John Harrer died at the Dalles of the Columbia River 14 Oct. 1852. Elizabeth was the only surviving heir. Patent issued.

- wchs -

Miss Bernice Karnes, our WCHS chairman for genealogy, tells us the following facts about the Harers and Tigards who made the trek from West Fork, Washington Co., Ark., to Oregon in 1852.

Wilson M. Tigard and wife Mary Ann Yoes were living at West Fork in 1850; also A.J.Harer (I suppose this is John) and wife Sarah Huffmaster who were married 7 June 1849. They listed one child James who was one year old in 1850 census. John and Sarah Harer died on the wagon train enroute to Oregon.

James C. Gilbreath and wife Sarah Tygart were living in West Fork in 1850 and went on the wagon train. Ewing P. Craig and wife Jane Harer lived in West Fork in 1850. Both died enroute to Oregon. Jane Standifer living in West Fork 1850 married James Harer 1851; both died on the wagon train.

Mary Ann Yoes, wife of Wilson M. Tigard, was the daughter of Rev. Conrad Yoes and Kizzey Bloyed, daughter of Eli Bloyed.

The Harers were living in West Fork because my gr-grandparents, Andrew Karnes and Eliza Howry, bought their place from David Harer in 1852. This was the year the wagon train left West Fork. This place has been owned by the Karnes family ever since.

Roy Robinson, who loaned us the "Oregon Donation Claims" is the son of John Robinson, whose parents were David Elbert Robinson and Mary Harer.

DR. MARION D. STEELE of ELM SPRINGS

(See portrait on facing page.)

Dr. Marion D. Steele, an enterprising and thorough-going merchant of Elm Springs, and the son of Price C. and Elizabeth B. (Cooper) Steele, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1824. The parents were of Irish and Dutch extraction, respectively. Price C. Steele moved with his parents to Tennessee at a very early day, and, like his father, was a farmer all his life. He was a justice of the peace of Bedford County for many years and was also associate justice of the county court. He died in 1881 at the hale old age of 81 years.

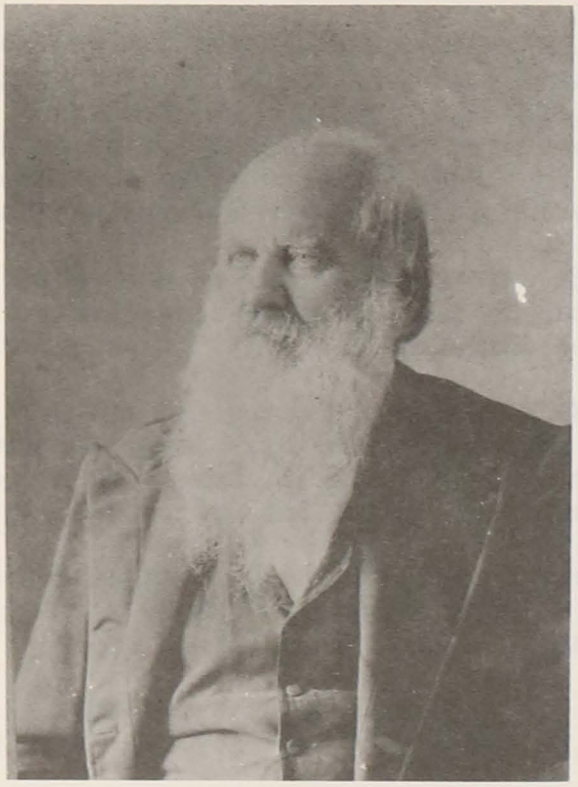
His son, Dr. Marion D. Steele, was educated in Bedford County, Tenn. and remained on the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father until he was nineteen years of age, when he began the study of medicine. In 1847 he moved to Lawrence County, Arkansas, and at once began the practice of his profession,which he continued for nine years in that county, meeting with remarkably good success.

In 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Frances S.Poer of Lawrence County, Ark., and the fruits of this union are two children: William B. and Elizabeth, who married William D. Wasson of Springtown. Mr.Steele lost his wife in 1860, and one year later he married Mrs. Mary Deaver of Washington County, Ark. They were the parents of nine children, seven of them now living (1889): Thomas D., who married Miss Molllie Hobbs of Missouri; James C.; Joseph A. who married Miss Jennie Venable; Mary I.; Sarah Frances; H.S.; and David A.

In 1856 Dr. Steele moved to Benton County, Ark., but remained there only one year, when he moved to Washington County and located at Elm Springs, where he continued in practice until 1874. He then engaged in merchandising at this point and has remained engaged in this business to the present. He owns the store building and the stock of goods which comprises all the articles usually kept in a first-class country store, and amounts to over $5,000. He also owns 40 acres of land, besides several lots in the village of Elm Springs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He, his wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(The above reprinted from Goodspeed's history of Washington County 1889)

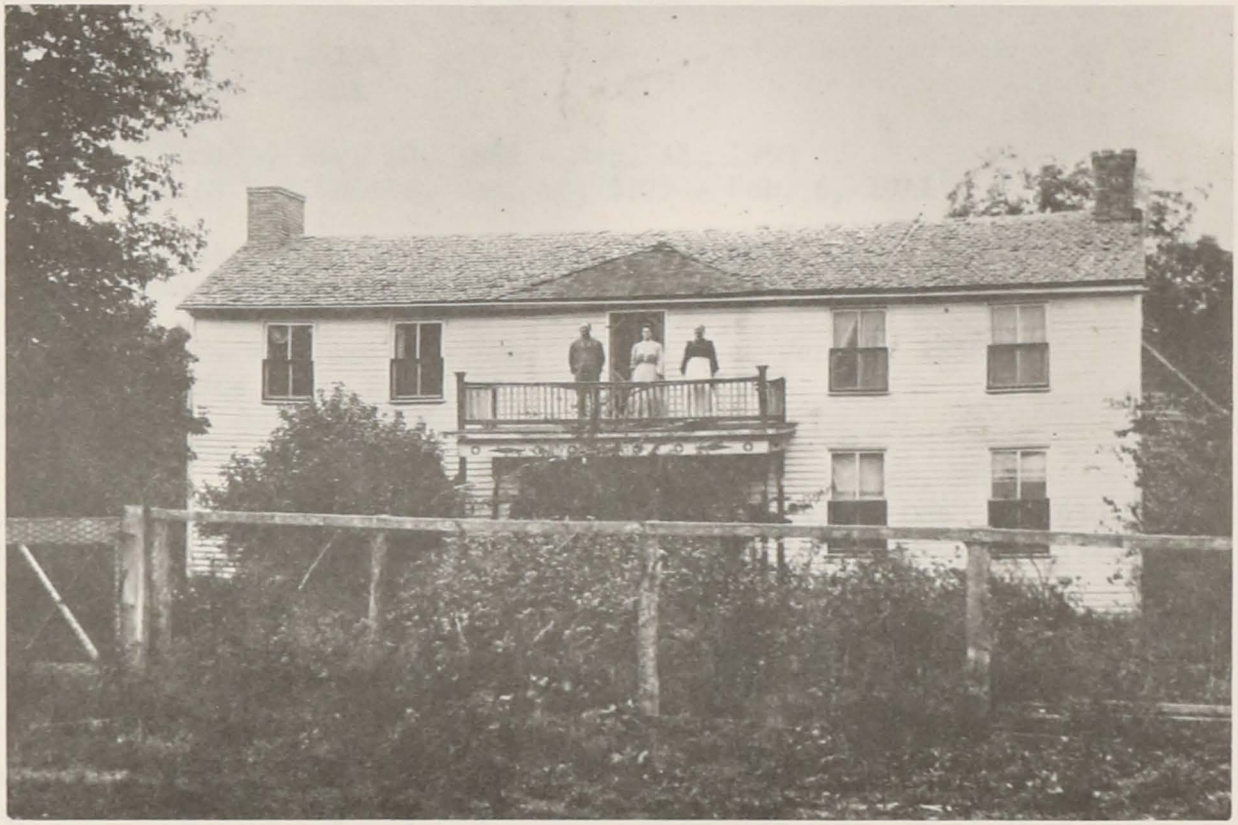
(Editor's note: An item that Goodspeed overlooked was that Dr. M.D. Steele built up a lucrative medicine business in the 1870s and 1880s. He compounded the medicines at Elm Springs but Dr. Steele's "cures" were sold all over Benton and Washington counties. I have seen entries in the account books of country stores at Cincinnati, Rhea's Mill and as far away as Evansville. In 1880 Dr.Steele set his son William up in the drug business at Elm Springs, on an investment of $800. -- WJL)



DR. M. D. STEELE

(Below) House built 1851 at Elm Springs by Dr. Steele. On the photo are Dave Steele, Becky Mustain and Mary Johnson Steele.

(Photos courtesy of Delford Fine)



WHITE ROCK CEMETERY, 2 miles north of Dutch Mills

On May 24, 1965 three members of the WCHS drove to White Rock Cemetery, to compile the tombstone inscriptions of such pioneer families as Choate, Reed, Douthit, Luginbhyl, Watson, Longwith, Miller, Johnson and othhers. Compilers of these records were Deane G. Carter and W.J. Lemke. Our guide was Jack Reed, who was born just a half mile down the road and has kin buried in the White Rock Cemetery.

White Rock is located about two miles north of Dutch Mills. The cemetery is a short distance west of State Hiway 59 and occupies a lovely site on a hill. It is a well-kept country graveyard.

Here are the names and dates on the inscribed tombstones. There are some 50 graves with only fieldstone markers and we are sorry we cannot record the names of these early builders of Washington County who are buried here. The following are documented by tombstone inscriptions:

Edward Choat, b June 10, 1795; d Oct. 30, 1868
Priscilla Choat, b June 29, 1804; d Apr. 15, 1884
(Note spelling of name. No final "e".)

J. W. Choate, Apr. 28, 1828 - _____ 28, 1904
Julia A. Choate, Feb. 1835 - May 18, 1919

W. C. Choate, 1848 - 1936
Mary E. Choate, 1846 - 1910

S. C. Choate, May 31, 1850 - June 11, 1904
Nollie, wife of Samuel Choate, 1856 - 1933

Henry Choate, 1871 - 1946
Ada Choate, 1870 - 1911

Wm. Edward Choate, Nov. 10, 1868 - Jan. 11, 1950
Fannie, wife of W.E.Choate, Dec. 16, 1873 - Feb. 6, 1911

Willis E. Choate, Aug. 7, 1873 - Jan. 23, 1957
Laura E. Choate, Aug. 5, 1875 - July 5, 1941

T.J., dau of E. P. Choate, b Jan. 10, 1852; d. Jan. 3, 1858
Edward P. Choate, Aug. 20, 1877 - Mar. 28, 1915
Newton Choate, June 4, 1882 - July 27, 1912
Arvel L. Choate, Aug. 8, 1912 - Aug. 16, 1915

Anna Lea Gregory, wife of Ned Choate, Jan. 20, 1910 - Oct. 4, 1930
Eula T. Choate, wife of J.H.Whiteley, Nov. 15, 1906 - Oct. 14, 1926
Dorothy Ann, baby of Woodrow & Idamae Choate, 1941-1942

Ben W. Choate, Nov. 20, 1896 - Oct. 12, 1918 (Co.D, ICOTS)
Norma A. Choate, wife of Ben W., Feb. 10, 1892 - Apr. 10, 1945

Isaac L. Longwith, Jan. 25, 1842 - Oct. 20, 1919
Angelina Longwith, May 18, 1848 - Nov. 18, 1935

Peter Luginbyhl, May 10, 1827 - Dec. 9, 1899
Elizabeth Luginbyhl, Mar. 25, 1838 - Oct. 12, 1921

Martin Watson, Nov. 13, 1844 - June 3, 1911
Edna Jane Watson, Sept. 6, 1846 - Jan. 28, 1928
Samuel Watson, May 17, 1842 - Sept. 5, 1906
Fannie, wife of S.Watson, Mar. 10, 1846 - Nov. 6, 1902
Lucinda E., wife of Samuel Watson, Mar. 22, 1839 - Jan. 19, 1892
Effie Lee, dau of A.L. & Lue Watson, 1914-1916
Albert Lee Watson, Oct. 17, 1873 - June 18, 1952
Robert Earl Watson, Aug. 28, 1902 - Jan. 10, 1936

Jess Green, 1895 - 1962
Ollie Green, Jan. 27, 1895 - Apr. 20, 1926
Kenneth R. Green (Son), Mar. 26, 1924 - Apr. 5, 1940

Charles R. Reed, 1868 - 1957
S.A., wife of C.R.Reed, Dec. 15, 1857 - June 1, 1921
Anna T., wife of C.R.Reed, Feb. 8, 1873 - Nov. 7, 1899
Anna E. Reed, 1899-1900
Maud R. Reed, b & d 1903
Two Reed babies, with verse on tombstone written by father.
Infant son of Charles P. & Anna Reed, 1890
Jessie, dau of G.W. & L.L.Reed, Jan.1, 1893 - Feb. 27, 1893
James W. Reed, 1920 - 1921
Lillian Reed, 1924 - 1932

John A. Johnson, Feb. 28, 1857 - Jan. 30, 1943
R. Zone Johnson, Apr. 22, 1862 - Nov. 3, 1924
Dennis Johnson, Aug. 27, 1894 - Nov. 15, 1917

W. M. Jones, Dec. 25, 1820 - Jan. 31, 1886
_____Jones, Sept. 26, 1826 - July 26, , 1876
(Assumed to be husband and wife)
Martha Jones, Mar. 11, 1853 - May 11, 1857
W. H. Jones, May 30, 1866 - Mar. 30, 1886
Alen Jones, d. June 21, 1884, age 9 mo. 18 days
Albert Jones, D. Sept. 3, 1884, age 11 mos. 28 days
(Children of G.T. & M.E.Jones. Assume they were twins)
Jones (child) b and d June 27, 1885

Joseph Miller, 1855 - 1941
Alice A. Miller, 1856 - 19--
Marrie B. A llred Miller, Aug. 16, 1887 - Dec. 10, 1936
Rachel Miller, 1883 - 1938

Geo. N. Douthit, Jan. 2, 1858 - Aug. 21, 1924
Mary E. Douthit, Nov. 15, 1859 - ?
John N. Douthit, June 6, 1882
Douthit, Della Stout, Mar. 7, 1888 - A pr. 14, 1961
Levi A. Douthit, May 17, 1891 - Feb. 19, 1919, in France
("Died for his Country")
Thomas Douthit, d. 1897, age 78 years
Sarah Douthit, 1824 - 1899

Tom O. Moore, 1846 - 1927
Thomas C. Moore, 1846 - 1925
Sarah E. Moore, 1851 - 19-- (broken tip off stone)
W. T. Moore, d. 1890, 27 years old
Charlie H. Moore, b. Feb. 16, 1895 - ?
R. Alice Moore, Dec. 18, 1900 - June 7, 1951

Robert H. Stout, June 20, 1855 - Sept. 16, 1914
Frances T. Stout, Sept. 20, 1850 - Mar. 18, 1930

John B. Little, July 14, 1880 - Mar. 21, 1923
Alice L. Little, June 22, 1880 - Apr. 4, 1935
Daughter, b Sept. 19, 1901; d Oct. 14, 1901
Daughter, b Mar. 28, 1905; d July 7, 1906
Clell Little, Mar. 9, 1884 - Aug. 16, 1940
Lottie V. Little, Mar. 9, 1887 - Aug. 25, 1961

George Weber, Oct. 19, 1839 - Dec. 16, 1895
Eliza Jane Jones, wife of George Weber, July 17, 1849 - May 24, 1891
John Wm. Weber, Oct. 23, 1875 - July 28, 1892
Pearl B. Weber, Jan. 9, 1888 - Sept. 7, 1913

Mrs. May Ryker, 1859 - 1947
Thomas J. Ryker, April 1885 - April 1938
C. C. Ryker, 1882 - 1953
Ora, wife of C. C. Ryker, 1891 - 1942

George C. Barker, 1874 - 1947
Rilda Barker, 1879 - 1956
Chester Lee Barker, d May 16, 1929, aged 15 years

Albert Molloy, b Sept. 8, 1882 - d. _____
Willie W. Molloy, Aug. 2, 1895 - Dec. 1, 1898

Eliza, wife of W. B. Roady, Feb. 2, 1811 - Sept. 18, 1885
J. A. Roady, d. Sept. 15, 1882, age 22 years

Robert Seratte, 1875 - 1950
Molisa Seratte, 1878 - 1923
J.W.Seratte, May 11, 1914 - June 27, 1962 (Serv Unit 1967 WW II)
John Clyde Seratte, 1903 - 1934
Thomas R. Seratte, 1918 - 1946

Loyd McDaniels, July 10, 1907 - Oct. 10, 1958
Madge McDaniels, b May 5, 1908
(Three McDaniel children, no dates: Taylor, Tom, Ada

John W. Galbraith, 1903 - 1945, and his infant dau, 1937
Mary J. Taylor, Apr. 27, 1850 - Aug. 18, 1934
Sarah L. Guthrie, Sept. 26, 1846 - Oct. 1, 1926
Mary Sue Brown, 1876 - 1928
E. B. Hare (no dates)
Clemmie P., wife of P.R.Bates, Jan. 12, 1839 - Dec. 6, 1892
Two children of J.H. and A.F.Amend, died 1882 and 1885
Mary L. Ault, 1906 - 1957
Allicel, wife of Wm. Williams, 1870 - 18-2
Sarah Stanton Willliams, Nov. 7, 1867 - Apr. 15, 1949
Nancy A. Lowe, 1836 - 1925
Carl F. Lythe, 1893 - 1935
B elle, wife of Wm. Bryant, Jan. 1, 1880 - Jan. 1, 1902
Nathaniel Brady, Jan. 16, 1861 - Dec. 9, 1884
Jesse McGee, June 1817 - July 23, 1883
Minnie Clevenger, Apr. 3, 1878 - Aug. 12, 1954
Claud E. Jobe, Oct. 9, 1894 - June 3, 1896
Virginia T. Whiteley, 1926
Loyd Wayne Perry, 1941-1942

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Mrs. Ed Stine (Katharine Wyatt), 1618 Ventura, Midland, Texas, sent our Society the history and genealogy of several Washington and Benton county families, including Blackburn, Wyatt, Henry, Klaunenberg, Hudson, Graham and Tippin. If interested, contact Miss Karnes at our WCHS office. - wchs -

I am trying to do a history of my ancestors who once lived in the Springdale or Fayetteville area. In your 1829 census five Grahams are listed as heads of families. I believe they are related on my maternal side. In the 1850 census there is a Joseph A. Stone. My grandmother, Jane Hash, was married to Joseph Stone. I would like to buy data on the family history of Joseph A. Stone.

Mrs. Nora L. Sharlow,
408 Sequoia Ave., Manteca, Calif.

- wchs -

I would appreciate any information pertaining to William Ingram Wilson, wuch as date of birth, death, property owned. I would appreciate the same information about Samuel Wilson.

Mrs. Gilbert Daniel,
910 West Oak, Arkansas City, Kans.

- wchs -

I am trying to write a family history to leave for my grandchildren after I pass on. Several of my ancestors lived in Arkansas. I need information on Nancy Gilliland who was born in Arkansas about 1830. The 1850 census of Milam Co., Texas, lists her married to John Anders. They have a child 4 years of age, so they must have been married about 1845. Does the Washington Co. clerk have marriage records for 1845 and a Will Book for that far back? I believe the father of Nancy was named James. Other names from Arkansas that I need are Holmes, Moss and Johnson.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson,
809 4th St., Palacios, Texas 77465

- wchs -

John Mark Wyatt and wife Lucy West are buried at Siloam Springs. I would be interested to know if Willis Harville, James Robinson Asher or any other Wyatts were buried there. I have heard that Lucy West was Cherokee. Don't know if that makes the search easier or not. If you have anything that would add to the above, I would be grateful.

Martha V. Harris,
102 So.Pomeroy, Mesa, Arizona 85201

- wchs -

I wonder if you can add a maiden name to the Hutchens record I gave you -- it is for the generations of Aquilla Hutchens' line, which included wifes. The wife of John William Hutchens was Inis Cook. I had the maiden names of all the others and since then I was able to get this information from Texas.

Mrs. Louallen Fine,
Route 2, Box 174, Lincoln, Ark.

- wchs -

In answer to two queries, the address of the Arkansas Genealogical Society is Box 587, Conway, Ark.

ELLIS and AQUILLA HUTCHENS
by Mrs. Louallen Fine

Ellis Hutchens was born A ug. 29, 1805, in Surry Co., N.C., son of John and Jane (Brasswell) Hutchens. He married Mary Shores in 1828 in Surry Co., N.C. and soon after emigrated with a colony to Illinois, being among the pioneer settlers of Morgan County. After residing there seven years, they sold the land which they had entered and located in Naples, Ill. He served in the Black Hawk War while living in Illinois. In 1839 they came to Washington Co., Ark. They lived at Cane Hill for a year, perhaps longer, and then moved to a farm near Brentwood. This farm is located about a mile up Hutchens Creek and Hutchens Creek is a short distance south of the Brentwood cemetery. In late years this farm has been known as the Huey place. It is now owned by "Skeet# Dennis whose wife was Verla Hutchens, gr-granddaughter of Ellis Hutchens. Verla died in 1960.

The Ellis Hutchens family Bible is in the possession of Mrs. Wood Cunningham of Fayetteville, Ark. The Bible record is as follows:

Ellis Hutchens Sr., b Aug. 29, 1805, Surry Co., N.C.; d May 5, 1869, Washington Co., Ark.
Mary (Shores) Hutchens, b Mar. 31, 1812, Surry Co., N.C.
Caroline Hutchens, b June 30, 1829, Morgan Co., Ill.
A.B. (Balis) Hutchens, b July 11, 1832; d Aug.29, 1838 Morgan Co., Ill.
J.W. (John Wellington) Hutchens (called "Wellie"), b July 14, 1834 in Morgan Co., Ill.
Quintilla J. Hutchens, b Sept. 30, 1838, in Morgan Co., Ill.
Elkanah A. Hutchens, b July 11, 1839, Washington Co., Ark.; killed July 3, 1864.
Adeline Hutchens, b Mar. 7, 1842, Washington Co., Ark.
Mary T. Hutchens, b Jan. 31, 1845, Washington Co., Ark.
Eliza (Evaline) Hutchens, b Feb. 26, 1848
Macy J. (Jeanette) Hutchens, b A ug. 8, 1851; d Mar. 16, 1862
A.(Alfred) E. Hutchens, b May 2, 1854; d Aug 3, 1939
E. W. (Ellis White) Hutchens, b Sept. 11, 1859

Mrs. Lois Cunningham, who owns the family Bible, is a gr-granddaughter of Ellis Hutchens. Ellis Hutchens died May 5, 1869. Mary Shores Hutchens, b Mar. 31, 1812; d June 12, 1899.

Aquilla Hutchens was born Dec. 18, 1804 in Surry Co., N.C., son of Strangeman and Charity (Williams) Hutchens. Strangeman and Charity Hutchens came to Washington Co., Ark., around 1831 from Surry Co., NC. It is possible they were in Indiana before coming to Arkansas,as their first son William was born in Indiana. Strangeman's children were: William, Aquilla and Anderson and five daughters: Polly, Caroline, Elizabeth, Charity and Alice.

Anderson Hutchens married Jane Winn and Aquilla Hutchens married Winney Winn, who was a sister to Jane. Anderson and Jane settled near Pitkin (now Woolsey). Aquilla and Winney settled a mile or so north of Brentwood. The house was first built near the creek (WestFork of White River) but was later moved to where it now stands. The family suffered terror and many hardships during the Civil War. Aquilla hid out in the woods through it all. His widowed mother wived with them. She was bedfast four years from a broken hip and she died during the Civil War.

The night she lay dying, the bushwhackers rode up and called for him to come out. The women pleased for them to leave -- that his mother was dying -- and for once they had a heart and rode away. Their son Anderson was shot by bushwhackers (we know who). Silvanus died with brain fever and william fought for the South and came home safe.

Anderson, son of Strangeman, was overcome with worry about the War and took his own life by hanging, Sept. 17, 1862.

The family of Aquilla and Winney Hutchens follows:
James A. Hutchens, b June 1, 1837; d May 29, 1858
Anderson Hutchens, b Dec. 1, 1839; d Oct. 23, 1863
William Miles Hutchens, b Sept. 1, 1842; d Nov. 30, 1934
Dicy Hutchens, b Apr. 12, 1845; d Apr. 12, 1857
Silvanus Hutchens, b Apr. 24, 1848; d. Feb. 1863
Eliza Jane Hutchens, b Feb. 23, 1851; d Oct. 31, 1943
Aquilla Green Hutchens, b Apr. 16, 1854; d Oct. 12, 1942
Ambrose W. Hutchens, b Dec. 14, 1858; d Sept. 20, 1877
Mary Irene Hutchens, b 1865; d 1866

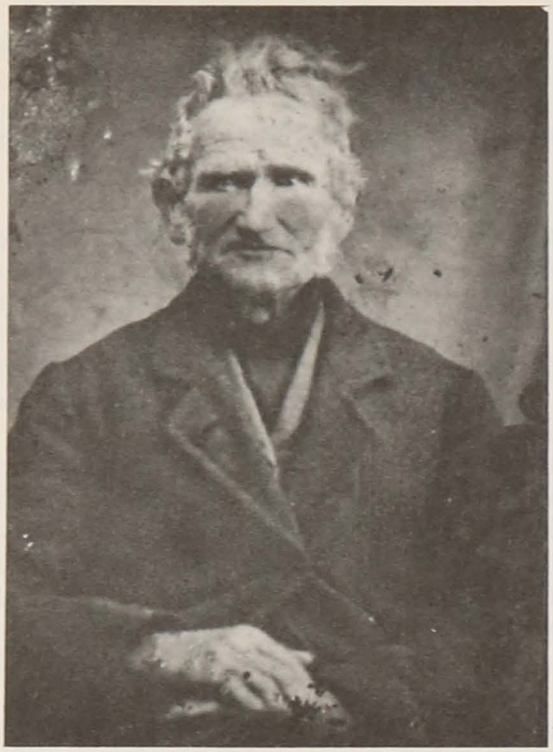
The Hutchens family cemetery is left of Highway 71 and up Hutchens Creek. You follow this road about a mile and take a right-hand road. A mail box will be at this road, "H.C.Huey" on it. The mail route stays on the main road. You follow this right-hand road till you come to a gate. There will be a sign "Private Property". This is the old Willie Hutchens farm now owned by a Mr. Warren. You can drive to the farm house but from there to the cemetery you have to walk and it's up on the mountain, a rather stiff hike!

The Hutchens Cemetery

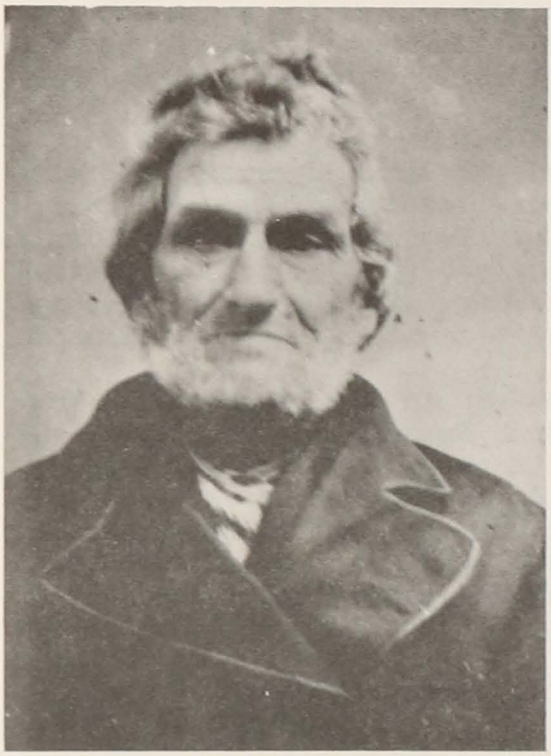
Ellis Hutchens, Aug. 29, 1805 - May 5, 1869
J. W. Hutchens, Jan. 14, 1834 - Mar. 16, 1916
Mary Jane, Mar. 10, 1836 - July 27, 1914
A. M. Shores, Nov. 25, 1836 - Oct. 21, 1872
Elkanah A. Hutchens, July 11, 1839 - Killed July 8, 1864
Anderson Hutchens, Dec. 1, 1839 - Killed Oct. 23, 1863
Adeline, wife of W.M.Hutchens, Mar. 7, 1842 - Apr. 11, 1910
Mary J. Hutchens, Aug. 8, 1851 - Mar. 16, 1862
Sterling Hutchens, 1863 - 1911
E. S. Hutchens, 1864 - 1945
Bettie, 1868 - 1938
Ellis, son of E.W. & F.A. (No last name), Jan.8, 1867 - Oct.23, 1891
----- Ingram, July 8, 1875
Enos, son of G.W. & D.M.Mills, Mar. 25, 1886 - Mary 25, 1897
Son of J.W. & E.J.Mills, Aug. 12, 1890 - Apr. 19, 1891
Eva, dau of Sterling & Bettie Hutchens, Apr.10, 1896 - Mar.20, 1911
Son of Wayman & Nora Hutchens, May 25, 1911

The Ellis Hutchens tintype was loaned by Houston P. Hutchens, Fort Worth, Texas, who is a grandson of Ellis Hutchens. The tintypes of Aquilla and Winney Hutchens were loaned by Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 513 South Hill St., Fayetteville, Ark. She is 95 years old and the oldest Hutchens descendant as far as we know. She is a grand-daughter -- daughter of Zack and Eliza Jane (Hutchens) Fine.

- wchs -



Ellis Hutchens



Aquilla Hutchens

Winney Winn Hutchens

(See Mrs. Fine's article on facing page.)

DR. CONRAD RETTIG

(Introductory notes by the editor, W.J.Lemke)

Our WCHS has a red carpet that we roll out for distinguished visitors. We filed to get it put down in time to greet the George L. Reeds of Houston, Texas. These weren't our Washington County Reeds, but Mrs. Reed was Kathleen Rettig, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Conrad Rettig, pioneer Fayetteville doctor. Mrs. Reed had the story of the Rettig family. That's why the red carpet should have been down.

The importance of Dr. Conrad Rettig is that he was one of our county's earliest doctors, possibly the first with formal medical training. The Rettigs came from Germany with the Freyschlags, probably in 1835. Their daughter was born in Washington County in 1836. The Rettig manuscript thus dates the arrival of the Freyschlags, who built one of our county's earliest mills and later owned what is now the main campus of the University of Arkansas for 22 years.

Mrs. Reed was anxious to visit the site of the Freyschlag home and mill, since her ancestors were neighbors and friends and had come from the old country on the same ship. He told Mrs.Reed that our WCHS files showed no record of a Rettig family, either in the census, deed or other county records. However we did direct her to the site of the old Freyschlag (later Pegram) mill. She wrote us after her return to Houston: "We drove out to the site of the old Freyschlag mill but were not sure of the exact location. We are sure,however, that we picked up all the ticks in that part of the country."

Mrs. Reed kept her word and sent us the copy that appears below. To show how important this material is, from the standpoint of history, Mrs. Rettig taught painting and other arts to the Cherokee girls in Miss Sawyer's Female Seminary. So did one of the Freyschlags. Also,the Rettig account verifies the story of the killing of a Cherokee in the "grocery" of the Wallace's on the corner of the Fayetteville Square and the narrow escape of the town from destruction by the Indians.

My personal interest in the Rettigs was due to 1) the early date of the appearance of a trained doctor in 1836; 2) the fact that several German-Swiss families (Hermann, Freyschlag, Rettig) came to Washington County at an early date but only a few descendants of the Freyschlags remained; and 3) that the name Rettig (German for radish) intrigued me. Even as the name Freyschlag ("free blow" or "blow for freedom" aroused my interest. Present-day Fayetteville citizens pronounce the name as "Freshlow".

With Mrs. Reed's help we have discovered some previously unpublished Washington County history.

The story of the Rettig family begins on the next page.

-- W.J.Lemke, editor

THE BIOGRAPHY OF DR. CONRAD RETTIG

by his daughter, Jane Rettig Barthold and written for her cousin, Marie Volz of Vienna, Austria. Submitted from the files of his great-granddaughter, Kathleen Rettig Reed (Mrs. George L. Reed, 10022 Meadowlake Lane, Houston 42, Texas..)

--- 0 ---

My father, Dr. Conrad Rettig, was born in Mannheim, Germany June 15, 1808. His father moved from there to Heidelberg, where Father was at college until his 28th year. He then married Miss Lucie Herose. He and his wife started from the church after they were married to America; each had $1,500 in American money.

They crossed the ocean on a merchant ship called the St. James. There was a German family on the ship named Freyschlag, who had three sons and three daughters; all went to St. Louis and bought homes. Father had a four-acre lot which is now in the heart of St. Louis. He had a good practice of medicine. I do not know how long they lived there. My sister Ida was born there. When the cholera broke out it was so bad that the houses were watched and the dead would be moved before they were cold. Men came and searched Father's house for the dead. When they could stand it no longer they sold their house and the beautiful black horse that Father rode on his practice and bought a wagon and two oxen. Many people had already fled, using all the horses and hacks that could be had. They put what necessary things and what provisions they could in the wagon and then started to the West, never knowing where they were to stop.

The Freyschlag family had two wagons. Being wealthy people they had brought much silver and many valuable things with them. All traveled together, I do not know how many days, camping in the woods at night. They got down into Arkansas, and one night they camped at a beautiful waterfall. Mr. Freyschlag had owned mills in Europe, so he said, "Here I will stop and build a fine mill." He bought 500 acres of land, built houses and a mill. Father and Mother lived there one year, and on Feb. 25, 1836, I was born. The new baby was a great curiosity to the young Misses Freyschlag. This place is about three miles west of Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

Father bought a farm and thought he could work on it, but he got over-heated cutting grass in the meadow, took typhoid fever and was in bed two months. They had horses, cows, chickens and geese. When Father got sick, Mother had all these to look after, and also a sick man and two babies. Then there came a rainy time; all the water courses were overflowing. Father would fix medicine for himself when his fever left, to be taken when it began to rise, and then he would be out of his head with fever. Mother could not get to any of the neighboring farmers. Ida got sick and died in Mother's arms, I screaming on the bed. When Father's fever left him he asked Mother to give him the dead child and climb to the top of the stable and wave a white cloth. She did so, and a negro across the swamps saw her. He told his master and mistress. They had to go ten miles around the swamps to get to them. After this a doctor came and many friends to help them. They buried the child and Mother never knew where.

When Father got well he sold the farm and went to live in the town of Fayetteville. We had a nice home there. Father practiced medicine. There was a large Missionary School, where many rich Indians sent their girls to school. They came from the Cherokee Nation. Some were dark and some were nearly red-haired. Their mothers were Indians; many of the fathers Irish. Mother taught them painting, embroidery, crochet, knitting and canvas work. Some ofthem came to our house to get lessons in higher arithmetic from Father. He also had ten young men take flute lessons from him and he taught them the Swiss yodel...

When the United States bought the lands from the Indians in Georgia and Alabama, they came in hundreds to settle in the Indian Territory, just across the line from Arkansas. Some came in fine carriages with lots of negro servants, others with only a blanket around them. They camped near town (Fayetteville). Some came to town and got drunk; one was killed by a white man; then the Indians painted themselves and threatened to kill all the people in town. The women and children were taken to the Court House and the men armed themselves and guarded the town all night. The Indians found out that the men were on guard and did not come.

Grandpa Herose sent a great many toys and notions to Father and thought he could establish a trade; but he did not succeed. So Father loaded a wagon and took them to the Indian Territory. The Indians bought all kinds of toys, rings, buttons, etc. and hung them on string around their necks. The Indians came to Fayetteville once a month to get pay for their lands from the government. We had to leave our houses open and let them walk in or they would not like it. I suppose they did not know how to steal. They made beautiful baskets and beaded deerskin shoes or moccasins. The Indians stacked baskets as high as my head, trying to buy a red dress that Mother had on. They nearly pulled it off of her, admiring it. I never felt afraid of them, as they never noticed children.

The Masons wanted Mother to paint some things in the Masonic Lodge. She said No, she would not get on a ladder or a scaffold, so they built a nice stair and floor for her, and were highly pleased with what she painted. She painted Masonic aprons on white satin for them. She also painted a large flag that was presented to the Governor of Arkansas when he was elected. She got $50 for painting a horse. All her children and grandchildren inherited her talent for painting.

In 1845 they concluded to return to Europe. Father and Mother said when they were young, they lived like birds in a wheat field, but when they got back to Europe the wheat field was gone. Paul, Julia, Charles and myself were born in Arkansas; Elize in Europe; and Bill, Virginia and Frank in Texas.

We crossed the Atlantic in a three-masted merchant ship called the St.James. We were at sea one month. When we got to New York we stopped at a big hotel; thought it fine to have ice in summer. Mother knew we would not get into mischief, so Paul and I sure investigated everything. Everything was so new and strange to us...

We were not sea-sick on the ocean but all were sick on the English Channel. I do not remember how we traveled after we left Amsterdam. When we got to Karlshire we were delighted with our grandparents,

aunts and uncles. We stayed six weeks....We had lots and lots of fun with our aunts. They took us everywhere, to all the gardens. Grandmother had a parlor with a hardwood floor that she wwould not let us put a foot on, but one day Paul slipped in and fell down....Aunt Julie made a crayon picture of grandpa. I had a photo made from it. I think it look a little like him. From there we went to Raschstadt to Aunt Caroline's. There were eight children and we sure had a great time. I still have a Maerchen Buch (book of fairy tales) that Henrie gave me. I suppose they are all dead now, though some of them were much younger than I.

We learned to speak German in six weeks. When we got to Constance we had to learn all over again, and when we moved to the Under Sea, the language was different again. At Grandpa Herose's we had much to see and entertain us -- the factory, the river and the boats. Near town, on the lower lake of Constance, called Badold Tzell, Father took charge of a Turbe Field. The Torf(peat) was used for fuel at Grandpa's factory. They had many men to cut and dry it, with two four-horse teams to haul it to the lake, about two miles from there. Grandpa built us a nice brick house. There were many villages near. Father was at College with Baron Bodman of Hackingen.

Now I must go back to New York. Mother was very proud and wanted Father to look all right when we got among his people and friends. So he bought a suit of clothes in the latest style in New York, made of white duck; also a silk high-top hat. When we got to Mannheim, Father dressed to go see some friends; we children followed to the hotel steps to see him off. When he was gone, one of the servants asked if he was our carriage driver. That made Mother nearly sick. She made him get more clothes in Mannheim. We thought he looked fine.

Well, here I am to Baron Bodman again. His castle was about three miles from our house. Father put on his white suit and high hat just for mischief. When he got there, the servants would not let him in or call their master without a card. He sent a man to tell him that he was a dear friend, then he sent him back to say "Schwarzer Rettig steht unten" (a black radish stands below). The Baron was at dinner. He came rushing down and threw his arms around Father. The family was shocked, they could think what was the matter. Well, he dined with them and came home in a carriage with the Baron. Father promised that we children could go to see them the next Sunday. They sent the carriage for us. They had ten children. When we got there the children were so disappointed they cried. They thought because we were Americans, we were Indians, almost nude with brown skin and brilliant sashes. We visited often after that and were great friends. Otto and Hedwig were the two oldest children.

Father did not like to live in Europe, so we came back to the United States. On our return we came down the Rhine on a steamboat, a wonderful trip. In London we sailed on a ship called the Northumberland. On the 4th of August we came in sight of land. A storm blew us back into the ocean, so it was the 8th of August before we landed. We had been gone three years...It was hard for Mother and Father to part with their people because they knew they would never see them again.

Father had a friend in Mt. Enterprise, Rusk County, Texas, so we crossed the A lleghany Mountains in canal boats that were often drawn over the mountins by enginess and then put in the canal on the other side....Then we came down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Red River, and came up to Shreveport and rented a house. There the family stayed until Father and Paul went to Mt. Enterprise to see Vincent. They were gone a month; had to go 90 miles on wagons. There were six yoke of oxen to each wagon. They came in loaded wagons with cotton. We went back on the same wagons. We camped in tents at night. One morning there were bear tracks all around the tents. The driver said that cunning old bear often steals my bacon but never bothers anything else. We found the town of Mt.Enterprise. It had a half dozen houses.

We stayed in a house with some halfbreed Indians until we got a house. We lived there one year. Then Father bought 300 acres of land five miles from Mt.Enterprise and built a large log house,and a kitchen house about 13 feet from it. Father always said the happiest time of his life was spent on the farm. He played at night and often the big owls would hoot at the same time. He said they were taking lessons. There were pines 100 feet high all around the house. A Mexican man was all the help Father ever had...

Father had a big practice, often 18 miles from home. Many of his grateful patients called him a second Christ. He sure was, in one way, he never made them pay if they said they were not able. He had to go horseback, the roads were so bad. I always helped him fill his medicine saddle bags, which he carried on the back of his saddle. When he got old he bought a buggy but the roads were bad and he could not go at night.

In 1856 Mother inherited $22,000. Father took the money and went to Macon, Ga. and bought negroes. Paid $1,200 for one man. He also bought women and children. They came all the way from Georgia, Father on horseback, the older negroes walking. They opened a large farm and bought more negroes. Then the war came. Charles was shot in the knee at the battle of Lexington, Ky. He stayed in a church with 300 wounded for 28 days and died. Paul came home all right. Then the negroes were set free and there Father was, a white-haired old man with a big farm and no help. There were mules, wagons and farm implements that could not be given away. Our nice old home, a six-room frame building, is now inhabited by negroes.... A free negro is no account; he tries to play the white man and is more like a monkey. Still there are a few that can be trusted.

When Brother Frank moved to Baird, Texas, Mother and Father moved there too. Mother found many friends and Father was respected and sought after by the men because he was a learned man. When Mother died I brought him home with me. He lived six months. We took him to Baird and buried him beside Mother.

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MEMBERSHIP LIST: Our 1965 WCHS membership list will be published in a supplementary number of Flashback, out about November 1. The issue will also contain accounts of our marker dedications at the Cane Hill Mill and at the Stone House in Fayetteville.

EARLY COURT RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

by Lloyed McConnell, Circuit Clerk

(erd installment)

(Editor's note: Mr.McConnell informs us that he has been unable so far to find the Court Records for 1833-1834. We continue publication of the records beginning with the June term of 1835. We thank Mrs. McConnell for the excellent reports he has furnished us. We know that many of our readers have found valuable historical and genealogical information in the old records which have never before been published. -- WJL)

A term of Circuit Court was held in Fayetteville on the 20th day of June, 1835, with the Hon. Archibald Yell as judge. Grand and petit jurors included the following persons:

James Thomson, foreman	Pleasant V. Rhea	John Conner
John G. Stout	Thomas Sharp	William Gage
Will C. Dougherty	John C. Summers	Hay Crawford
Abraham Whinery	Jesse Goddard	John Reagan
Adam Carnahan	John C. Falin	Samuel Parks
Milas Beech	Henry Cureton	Christopher Kiser
R. K. Payne	William Tindle	John Lewis
George Dodson	Abraham Allen	Jonathan Allen
Alexander Buchanan		

William Meek was indicted for murder. John W. Hughes was also under arraignment for a killing. Francis Williams was held on a charge of challenging someone to fight a duel. Also involved in court proceedings were H.S.Wilson, John Wilson, Thaddeus Wilson, O.S.Siford and Henry Fleming. John Smallman and John West also had legal difficulties.

William D. Hart and his wife, Martha Hart, had sued Harrison H. Trammel. Thomas Wagnon, John Cole, Caldwell Byrnside were involved in trials, as were Richard A. Byrd, David M. Sanders, Joel M. Bryant and John Moore.

Price and Price were involved in a divorce case. Ellis Greegg had been charged with a murder. The grand jury included in its panel these citizens:

William J. Wilson, foreman	Samuel Banks	George H. Jefferson
David Reese	Jacob Chandler	Hay Crawford
John R. Pyeatt	Lee C. Blakemore	Leander Buchanan
John Williams	George Gibson	Wm. L. Weddington
P. V. Rhea	Robert Buchanan	Rial Williams

Circuit Court, December 7, 1835: A. Yell, Judge
Grand jurors:

John B. Dickson	Pleasant M. Johnson	Josiah Trent
James P. Hume	Geo. A. Pettigrew	George Gibson
John McIlhaney	Wm. H. Woods	John Holiman
Lee C. Blakemore	John T. Clack	Lemuel Tinnen
John Morrow	Thomas Pogue	David L. Vaughan
John S. Blair	John Arnett	John V. Gray

Petit jurors:

Joseph Garvin	Joseph Edwards	James C. Collins
Wm. McGarrah	George McGarrah	William Knees
Ivey Williams	Jacob Smith	Josiah H. Ake
John Johnson	John Patton	Wesley White
George Graham	Moses Grat	Samuel Alberty
William Fine	Wm. Bradley	Jesse Hawk
Daniel Thomason	James Moore	John Tuttle

Thomas P. Eskridge (the judge!) was charged with Sabbath Breaking but could not be found in the bailiwick and ordered that a capias issue to the sheriff of Crittenden County.

The U.S. fined William Howery and George Howery, Hugh McCaslin and Hezekiah Appleby $1.00 for not appearing as jurors.

The Ellis Gregg murder case was set. On this day comes the said Ellis Gregg in custody of Lewis Evans, Sheriff, and being brought before the bar in proper person by the sheriff, it was demanded, concerning the premises in said indictment, how he will acquit himself thereof. He saith that he is not guilty and puts himself upon the country and Thomas John, Esquire, prosecuting attorney for the United States, doth likewise, therefore, let a jury came.

On the next day came the jury as follows: William Skelton, William Boyd, Moses Graham, Barney Brixey, John T. Cox, James Lawrence, Abel Oxford, Archibald Constant, Owen Todd, William Ake and Abraham Clements. On the second day of the trial they returned the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of manslaughter and assess the fine of $1.00 and one hours imprisonment Dec. 16, 1835."

Cases before the court were: U.S. vs David Webber, James Richmond, William Holt, John W. Huls; Phillip Trammel vs John Hale; U.S. vs Bluford Stone, Hugh Crossman, Alexander Belcher, John T. Powers, Samuel L. Marshall, Loyd Jenkins.

Additional jurors were: David G. Kincade, Calvin Slaven, Anderson Smith, David Drake, William Kines, Stephen Holmesly, Henry Akers, Thomas Carlisle, Lemuel Alberty, Henry Cureton, John O. Burton, James McCarney, B.R.Bradford, Thomas B. Arnett, Chester Ashley, Joseph Baty.

Maulden Ake, administrator of the estate of John G. Ake, deceased, vs William and Castleton Ake. The jury included Mike Dutton and Jacob Chandler and the verdict was: "We find the negro man slave called Isaac and Ceasar to be the property of Maldin Ake, Admr., and to be of the value of severn hundred dollars and the negro boy slave, Ceasar, to be of the value of two hundred dollars and that they may recover the negro man and the negro boy slave as aforesaid, if they can be had."

L.T.Blakemore was indicted for murder. Floyd Jordan and Alexander Jordan were indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, and John W. Hughes was charged with murder.

John Ish, Henry Keys and John S. Blair were jurors. James Holmesly was on a bond for William Copeland. Involved in legal matters were William Woolsey, John Smallman, Charles McClellan, Alexander H. Vinson, Davod Williams, Dillon H. Irby, James Burch and John D. Bean, as were John Rogers, Martin Thornsberry and James McCormack.

(June 1835 continued)
John Oxford was deceased and represented by Abel Oxford, administrator. William F. Hyde, Enoch B. Hyde, William A. Gaskill, James A. Gaskill, Peter Conway and Henry Parish were in court. Comes the prosecuting arrorney and says he is unwilling to further prosecute the case against Thomas P. Eskridge, and it is therefore dismissed. William Fields was clerk of the Superior Court of the U.S. of America and Terr of Arkansas March 11, 1836.

June 20, 1836

Grand Jurors:

Pleasant V. Rhea	Hill C. Dougherty	John Reagan	John Conners
John C. Summers	Adam Carnahan	John G. Stout	Hay Crawford
John C. Blair	Thomas Sharp	Abraham Whinery	Samuel Barks
William Gay	Jesse Goddard	Miles Beech	Henry Cureton
John Combs	John J. Oliver	R. K. Payne	Geo.J.Dodson

Murder charges against Lee T. Blakemore and William Meek were continued. Charged in court were William and Pleasant Womack, John T. Cox, Alfred Dobbs and Calvin Rutherford. The following were charged with fighting: David Williams, Harrison Trammel, Keeling Williams, A. Belcher, Thomas Stevens, Francis Williams, R.W.Reynolds. Calvin Rutherford was charged with maiming (cutting with a knife). Frances Williams was charged with challenging to a duel; Jesse T. Hannah with Larceny; and James Wm. Madden, larceny.

Emily Price and Isaac Price were up for divorce. Robert Neatheray and Catherine Neatheray, and Samuel Shastid and Polly Shastid filed for divorce.

C.P.Kincheloes included	Samuel Cartwright	John West	H.H.Trammell
Wm. McGarrah	Henry W. Hill	Wm.M.Kincaid	John Bostick
John Woods Sr.	John Kincheloe	William Sherrod	S.D.Pollack
Joseph Sinclair	John Cole	Arthur Crawford	Wm. Pelham
James C. Pittman	Chistopher Kizer	David Kincaid	James M.Tuttle
Jacob Cartwright			

Samuel Woolsey, Robert Burney, Aaron Robins, William S. Hoge, Alexander Williams, John Bell, Joseph M. Spivey were on the jury.

The death of S. O. Harris is suggested to the court.

A large number of indictments for gaming, assault and battery were recorded. They included: Willis Wallace, Henry Drake, Freeborn Graham, George Tuck Tucker, David Drake, Benjamin Mills, James Little, William McK Ball, William Kincaid, John I. Musgrove, Barney Brixey, Harrison Trammel, John Lewis, Joseph W. Spivey, John String, Harrison H. Trammel. (Probably raided a big game.)

Holland Coffee, James M. Randolph, Goin Dunn, Abraham Cartwright, and Harrison Trammel were charged with gaming.

A civil matter between Thomas Wagnon vs. John Cole and Charles Severs was settled by a jury for $1.00 damaages plus court costs.

Costs in criminal cases were added to the fine of $1.00, frequently amounting to $10 for the prosecuting attorney, sheriff's fees for arrest, mileage and commitment, subpoenas for witnesses, which ran up to several dollars.

April 1837 term of Circuit Court. Judge J.M.Hoge presiding. L.C.Pleasants was sheriff. the Grand Jury included:

James Moore	Hay Crawford	George Gibson
Samuel Banks	John R. Pyeatt	Wm. L. Weddington
George H. Jefferson	Lee C. Blakemore	P. V. Rhea
David Reese	Leander Buchanan	Robert Buchanan
Jacob Chandler	John Williams	Rial Williams

William Meeks was before the court on a murder charge, as was John W. Hughes. Many criminal cases were continued from term to term instead of being set for trial later in the same term.

John T. Cox was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and to try his case came George Lewis, Joseph Garvin, John Cole, L.D.Pollock, Samuel Cartwright, John Kincheloe, William Crawford, William Dugan, Wm. Pehlman, James D. Lawrence, Isaac Denton, Samuel Woolsey, who set him free. A very commong indictment was for gamin at "faro, farrow, or farrer", with fines in most cases at $1 and the costs. Indictments for maiming, or cutting with a knife, were common, and it seems that most persons carried pistols, knives or brass knuckles.

Arthur Crawford, Joseph Sinclair, Christopher Kiser, David G. Kincaid, William Sherwood, James C. Pittman and James M. Tuttle were also used as members of the petit jury during the term. Lewis Fortner and James Byrnside were fined $1.00 for not attending court as jurors.

May term of Washington County Circuit Court, 1837

In the May term, parties before the court included Noah Teel, Thos. Burson, Nathan Rice, Parmel & Baker, a business firm, James, Isaac and David Littlefield, Joe Bryant and Clement Vann.

Jurors serving in the May term were:

Henry Canton (Cureton ?)	Nathan West	Joseph Garvin
Richard Phelan	L. D. Pollock	George Morrow
T. R. West	Noah Reeder	John T. Edmiston
William Dugan	Michael Son	W. S. Hoge

Willis S. Wallace and Elias Oldham were charged with assault and battery. Also indicted at this term for assault and battery were Henry Drake, Freeborn Graham, John Bostick, George Tucker, David A. Drake, Benjamin Mills, James Little and Wm. McK Ball. An indictment against Calvin Rutherford was quashed by the court. Appeals involving A.M.Rice, J.G.Walker and Wm. Wilkerson were filed.

Other indictments for gaming, assault, larceny, etc., included John I. Musgrove, Barney Brixey, Harrison Trammel, Charles I. Severs, Mathew Hubbard, John String, Reuben M. Reynolds, John and George McGarrah, Goin Dunn, James M. Randolph, David Thompson and Holland Coffee.

May 20, 1837. George M. Parsons was fined $1.00 for contempt. Moses Garnett and William Howery appealed from Justice Court; Lodowick Brodie and Curtis Nobles, Matthew Leeper were also involved.

On the jury were Wm. Bloyd, J.S.Crawford, John Crawford, William Quinton, John Irby, John Eshom, Arch Cooper, Sutherland Mayfield, Wesley Page, and Thomas Ballard.

William McCurdy, Wm. P. Cleary, Walter B. Hardin, William Embree, Louis Falkner, John Ooten, and Wm.H.Falkner were on the jury. Nathan D. Gay, Edward M. Hurst, Orlonzo Maltby, Joseph Rutherford, Thomas M. Prince and Onesimus Evans were shown on the panel.

Grand Jurors:

Daniel Thomason	Henry Cureton	John Brixey
Isaiah Trent	Robert Burney	James M. Tuttle
Wm. D. Crawford	James N. Sharp	Joseph Henderson
John Reagan	Jesse Goddard	Samuel Alberty
Daniel Ritter	David Williams	John Williams

The William Meek and the Lee C. Blakemore murder trials were continued to the next term.

Petit Jurors:

James C. Collins	James C. Bell	Edward C. Sneed
B. B. Curtis	Redding Putman	William Fortner
John Wooten	Isaac Denton	James Cartwright
Aaron Robins	Robert Weatherly	John McGarrah
Wm. S. Hamby	Berry Graham	Elijah Lee
James Martin	Henry Fleming	James Williams
Christopher Kiser	I. C. Bell	Abner Fase
Washington Harmon	Edmond Case	Preston Matthews
Jacob Shaver	James Hanna	Jarrell Burrow
William Reeder	Bennett G. Clark	Nathan West

Jackson Mayfield, Anderson Hutchens, John Hart, Samuel Crocket, Wm. J. Withrow, Mark Wyatt, Dennis Callahan, William Martin, Willis Nunley and Larkin Nolls were fined from $1 to $5 for assault and battery.

A jury composed of Edward Tilley, Aaron Hughes, John Odle, Arthur Dillingham, John Kinchelow, James Williams, John Mankins, Elijah Lee, William Reeder, John Hewitt and David Mayfield levied a fine of one cent upon James Martin. (This compelled the defendant to pay the costs in the case.)

John and Elizabeth Wagnon, administrators of the estate of Thomas Wagnon, sued John Cole and Charles Severs. The court notes the death of Thos. Wagnon, party to a suit in court, as of May 1837. (Mr.Wagnon, your wife lived on another 45 years. Friends and neighbors put her away in the cemetery at Cincinnati at the age of 95 years).

Henry Harter, Ebenezer Hanna, David Allison, Joseph Russell, John M. Holmes, Moses Campbell, Coleman Cox and Antoine Barraque and Nathan Benbrook were parties to court actions. Benjamin F. Johnson and John Burrow, William Poston filed against James L. Madden. Pleasant H. Nicks, Edwin Robinson and Mark Wyatt were having legal difficulties. James Dickson, Thomas Shephard, Thomas Bullard, James Mitchell, Alfred Bryan, William Pearon, Young Ritter, Bailey Marshall were in court.

John Mathis, Joel Casey, Jonathan Stout, Macajah Hardester, Hugh L.Simpson were on the jury panel. Charles Highsaw, Thomas G. Beaty, George Gibson, John Mitchell, Alfred Bryan, Garrett Trammel, John Risley, John B. Webster came on the jury. William Boyd, Abel Oxford, Chas.H.Washington, Matthew Hubbard, Robt. A. Larrimore, Moses Manning, Jas.Maxwell answered the jury call

Aaron Mills and Katherine Mills gave notice of intention to divorce..
Joseph, a negro, filed an ex parte suit.
John Taylor was permitted to practice law.

Circuit court, May 15, 1837:
Petit Jury:

John G. Walker	John Harp	William T. Walker
Robert Burney	George McGarrah	Barney Brixey
James McKinney	John Moore	H. F. Kirby
C. W. Kincheloe	A. Cartwright	Alonzo Maltby

Charles Severs fined $1.00 for assault and battery; Mathew Leeper fine $1.00; and Peter Mankins fine $20 for assault and battery.

James Magee, Michael McGee, William Dugan, John M. Wilson, Elijah Estep and L. D. Pollock were parties to suits in court. Randolph R. Calffee, Young Writter, John G. Walker, Wm. L. Walker, Meredith D. Edwards, John B. Walker, William Hunter, Edward S. Vann were parties in court action. Joel Bryant, Noah Reeder, George Pricket, Aulden Sprage, Quartus Hitchcock, John T. Cox, James Pope, Charles W. Kincheloe, and Archibald Cooper were involved in disputes. William Skelton, James C. Collins, Arthur Dillingham, John Tilly, Socrates B. Stone and Rogert Ash were in court.

Other jurors were William Pehlman, Joseph Miller, Wm.T.Walker, Dennis Callahan, Thomas C. West, William Bounds, John Coulter, Robert Mecklin, Calvin G. Cole, John T. Williams. (Mecklin served as foreman.) Also on the petit jury were Henry Tollett, John Irby, David Maybury, Calvin Cole, James White, George M. Parsons

Jurors frequently were fined $2 to $5 for non-attendance, and upon occasion the clerk and sheriff were also fined for some infraction.

Gaming, assault and battery, and disturbing the Sabbath were common misdemeanors before the judge. John Culp, Edmond Tilly, Jerrerson Tilly, George Barnett, Thomas Moore, Elisha Tilly, Preston Quillin, Wm. Cavin and Reuben Tilly were on the jury. Abel Johnson, William Reed, William Kimes, Henry W. Hill, John String, Moses Campbell, Jacob Yoes and Coonrod Yoes joined the jury panel.

Sylvia and Matilda, free women of colour, sued Silas Wilson and others. James Rambo and Alexander Belcher were engaged in civil action.

David Walker purchased land south and east of Fayetteville in Sec. 24, about where the Gene Goff farm is now (1965). Mathew Leeper was a little farther south, along the pump station road.

A special term of the Circuit Court was called for on Aug. 27, 1838 for the purpose of trying Spencer Asbury for the killing of Enoch Chandler. A felony at that time required an indictment by a grand jury. The Grand Jury was composed of the following:

John Robinson	John West	Jesse Prewitt
Preston Mathis	Jacob Shaver	James Brandon
Robert Marshall	WM. M. Hays	Samuel Banks
Larkin Noll	Wm. Mayfield	John R. Pyatt
Geo.W. Kincheloe	John Casey	W.D.Cunningham
James Owen	Jacob Oxford	

The petit jury included Henry Fleming, Troy W. Gordon, John Clifton, W.D.Quinton, Nathan C. Gay, Berry Graham, W.H.Falkner, Alonzo Maltby, William Martin and Arthur Crawford.

The courts did not delay long in getting a case to trial. On May 28 the indictment was returned, and on May 31 the Judge asked Mr.Asbury if he hath or knoweth anything to say wherefore the court ought not upon the premises and verdict of the jury, proceed to judgment against him, who nothing further saith unless as he before hath said.

Whereupon the Court upon all and singular of the premises being seen, and by the Court here fully understood, it is therefor considred by the Court here that the said Spencer Asbury be taken to the jail of Washington County, from which he came, and from thence to the place of execution on the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1838, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and thereupon the said Spencer Asbury is committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Washington County, Arkansas.

(It had been less than 30 days since he was indicted. History relates that Mr.Asbury was not hanged, that he left the sheriff and the mail, and went to other climes, and was never heard from again.)

October Term, 1838: Judge J. M. Hoge

Grand Jurors:

John Cole	Hezekiah Appleby	Henry Fleming
E. C. Sneed	Mathis Brewer	S. W. Crawley
John Wood	Daniel Vaughan	B. F. Johnson
Peter Pyeatt	William Right	Samuel Alberty
John Williams	John West	William Kiser
James Bower		

A murder charge against William Meek, and one against L.C.Blakemore, were scheduled for this term. Assault and battery, gaming, affrays, etc took up most of the docket on the criminal side. Charges were pening against John McGarrah, Socrates Stone, Senate Mussett, George McGarrah, John Ramsey, Garrison Moore, J. Coxby, John Rhodes and John W. Hughes.

The petit jury:

Reding Putman	Daniel Conner	Jonathan Stout
George Kincheloe	John Kincheloe	Jefferson Tilly
John Wooten	Samuel Conner	William Malies
John Clifton	John Harness	B. B. Curtis
L. D. Pollock	James Brandon	Barney Brixey
Long Davis	John Jones	Henry Cureton
George Lewis	Mathew Hubbard	John Hewitt
Charles Severs	Michael Hardester	Ja es S. Huckle
Edmiston Cox	John Esham	Jefferson Tilly
David Allison		

Also listed on the jury panel were: Robert Rutherford, Aaron Hughes, James Buchanan, Richard Feelin (Phelan ?), Allen Collumbro, G. Grahorn, John Erwin, Ezekiel Gibbs, Elisha Tilly and Edmond Tilly. New jurors for November included Benjamin Y. Carnahan, H. F. Kerby, Luke Waltrip, Joshua Blackburn, William Hunter and Joseph Garvin. Samuel G. Burrow was sworn in as a special deputy sheriff. Lemuel D. Evans, who prosecutes for the state, was fined $20 for not appearing at nine o'clock according to the adjournment order.

Abraham Allen, Robert McCamey, Lorenzo D. Pollock were fined $5 for not appearing as jurors. Lon Culp won a dismissal.

John H. Ackin filed an attachment against John Ridge, who won a dismissal.

Ben Brook vs John Hewitt; and George W. Knox vs James S. Barnes were civil Matters. Ezekiel Lane was charge with larcey and acquitted.
John Wagnon was appointed a deputy sheriff.
Robert Weatherly was indicted for rape.
William Kerr, John McClellan and Matthew Hubert were before the court.
Joseph Skeen, Granville B. Shannon, Burrell Cox, James Henry, John B. Webster and hugh McClellan were other jurors.
The court held sessions on six days a week during the term, often starting at 7 o'clock.
B.H.Smithson, Clerk of the Court, was fined $1 for some infraction of the rules.
A judgment for $114 was rendered against Charles Fisher.
Elizabeth Lawrence won a divorce from John Lawrence.
Jeremiah Caviness and William Martin were under indictment for assault and bettery.
William S. Ogle was indicted for challenging to a duel.

The following appeared on the jury panel in various cases: Samuel Carmichael, Hugh D. O'Bryant, George A. Pettigrew, Thos. Coker, Harper Copeland, Martin Frazier, Milas Hunt, Martin Thornsberry, John Tuttle, Kinsey Routh, Lewis Walker, Charles Alexander William Barkeley, Isaac Cates, M.D.McCurdy, William Barrington, Pleasant V. Rhea, P. O Royce.

James M. Sweeney, deceased, left his heirs, Caroline Bowen, Elizabeth Spivey, Benjamin F. Sweeney, Laurence Sweeney, Alexander Sweeney as some of the heirs to his property, and they claimed in addition some slaves of medium value above their distributive share of the estate. This prompted a long suit in court and Commissioners were named to select the slaves of medium value to apportion to them.

May 1839 Term of Court:

Grand Jury:

John Reagan	Tillman D. Wisener	James Shults
George Strain	John Tingler	James Rather
James Collins	Joseph P. Moore	John Hendrick
William Price	Joseph M. Shephard	Franklin Shannon
John Risley	C. I. Ferguson	Lewis Haywood
James A. Hamilton	Abraham Allen	

Petit Jurors:

Ben F. Johnson	Mark Wyatt	S. B. Marrs
Rial Williams	William Ritter	Peter Mankins Jr.
Richard Turner	John Clifton	Samuel B. Hall
John Conner	Hiram Blair	Henry Gregg
Wm. H. Falkner	James Bann (?)	John Hibott
E. W. McClellan	Oliver Billingsley	Jeremiah Robinson
John L. Mathis	Garril Burrow	Daniel Conner

The trials of William Meek and Lee C. Blakemore charged with murder were continued to the next term. (Mr. Putoff has long been considered a most excellent attorney.)

John Madden was again tried for selling spirits and fined $5.00.
James Sutton, William C. Wright, Thomas Burgess, Richard Thurston, Jeremiah Ogle, Alford and Willis Wallace were involved in court matters.

Alexander McKissick was appointed a deputy clerk on May 14, 1839.

The state charged Elijah Lee, Thomas Lee, Harvey Evans, Peter Mankins Jr with unlawful assembly. They were found not guilty.

Jeremiah Failing was charged with perjury and upon being called on to say how he would be tried, he said he will be tried by a jury of his County, and thereupon came John Harness, William McGarrah, P. V. Rhea, James Lynch, Preston Matthews, Jacob Cartwright, Kinzey Routh, Moses Stout, James Williams, Jacob Shaver, John McGarrah and Samuel Crockett, who found him not guilty.

Thomas B. Ballard and Jeremiah Caviness were fined $1.00. A robbery indictment was returned against Isaac P. Spencer. Noah W. Boone, Peter Powell, Thomas L. Fountain and John H. Wilson were in law suits, as were Sam Heard, Charles W. Dean, Samuel and James Son, Francis Keys and Joseph Holman.

William S. Wallace was indicted for manslaughter on May 21, 1839. The record does not indicate who the victim was. Wallace was acquitted.

John Mankins was indicted for an escape. Archibald Dillingham was indicted for an assault to kill by shooting. Solomon Denton, John Crump, T.F.Kennedy, William C. Mosby, John Dougherty and Burton Smith were parties to court records. Luke and Polly Waltrip secured a divorce.

Alexander McKissick purchased land in Section 24, east of town; Leonard Wallace in Section 19; and Mathew Leeper the SW NE of Section 23 and land in Section 35.

Naturalization Proceedings:

To the Honorable J.M.Hoge, Judge of the Circuit Court: Amos Outzen respectfully sheweth to the court that he was lare a citizen of Denmark, and for the purpose of being natrualized makes the following declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

That in the year 1836 he left Denmark in Europe and came to America with the bonafide intention of becoming a citizen of the United States of America, and has resided in the United States ever since, and being duly sworn makes oath that he does hereby renounce, abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, state and sovereinty whatever and have particularly renounced his allegiance to Frederick VI, King of Denmark.

Amos Outzen

Subscribed and sworn to before B.H.Smithson, Clerk, May 17 1837.

John B. Costa presented his petition to become a naturalized citizen. He was a citizen of Sardinia, born in 1810 in the county of Borancha. He came to the Unived States in 1832.

John Currie declared that he was born in 1811 in Dunfreeshire in the Kingdom of Scotland and emigrated in 1835 and selected the state of Arkansas as his intended settlement and renounced all allegiance and fidelity to any prince, potentate or severeignty.

(Some proceedings of Circuit Court for the November 1837 and May 1838 terms are given on the next page. These reports properly belong on preceding pages.)

November Term, 1837:
Grand Jury:

Pleasant V. Rhea	George H. Jefferson	James Kinnebrough	Robert Parks
John S. Blair	Samuel L. Marris	Lee C. Blakemore	John R.Pyeatt
William Reed	George Gibson	Adam Carnahan	Abel Johnson
William Sherrod	John West	James Marrs	

Petit Jurors included:

Bennett G. Clark	John G. Walker	Young Writter
William T. Walker	William McGarrah	Henry F. Kirby
William Pelham	John T. Williams	George McGarrah
Dennis Callahan	Quartus Hitchcock	John Cartwright

Thirteen indictments involving assault and battery were returned against John Trent, Jacob Cartwright, William Reeder, James Little, John Ramsey, Josiah Blackburn, Oliver Billingsley, Jeremiah Robinson, Thomas R. West, Robert Blackwell, Aaron Hughes, James Martin, William Martin
(These country picnics will kill you. -- LMcC)

May 1838, J. M. Hoge, Judge

Grand Jurors:

Daniel Thomas	Henry Cureton	John Brixey	Josiah Trent
Robert Burney	James M. Tuttle	W.D.Crawford	John Reagan
James M. Sharp	Joseph Henderson	John Davidson	David Williams
Jesse Goddard	Samuel Alberty	Daniel Ritter	John Williams

The Petit Jury included:

Presley R. Smith	David Mayberry	S.W.Kincheloe	Samuel Crockett
William Withers	Anderson Hutchens	John Hart	William Martin
William Nunley	Mark Wyatt	Dennis Callahan	Abner Fix
Washington Harmon	Larkin Noll	B. B. Curtis	Moses Graham
John Clifton	Adam Sharp	Calvin C. Cole	James Hanna
	James Owen	Shadrack Gibson	

In November 1839, slaves were handled as chattels in court:

Joseph W. Spivey and wife (Sweeney) sued David Walker, Admr of Sweeney Estate and it appearing that at a former term of this court the slaves of said estate were civided as per report heretofore filed, and accepted, In which report the slaves, Matilda (Till) and Joe, are set apart to said Spivey and wife and that they pay as per the former orders of said court the sum if ninety dollars and 88 cents. That Adam was set aside to Bowen and wife; Sam to Spivey and wife; Mary and child to Onstatt, administrator; Amos to Benjamin F. Sweeney, as their reppective calculations. The lesser slaves were valued at $64.28, for which receipts were filed.

Simon, Sylvia and Matilda charged in chancery against Silas and James Wilson, that by the will of John Wilson, deceased, they were set free, and that said defendants, by fraudulent claims, set up title to them and threaten to set upon and forcibly deprive them of their liberty.

In May 1840, Mark Bean suded in a chancery suit against Thomas Wagnon Jrx, Sarah Curry (nee Wagnon), Matilda Wagnon, Polly Wagnon, John Wagnon, Marshall Wagnon and Elizabeth Wagnon.

J. B. Tilley was acting as Chancery Judge in exchange with Judge Hoge.

-- wchs --

OUT OF BOX 237

We read with pleasure of your having been honored by the Washington County Historical Society ("Distinguished Citizen") and would like to add our congratulations and express our appreciation.

Charles R. McGimsey, director Museum,
University of Arkansas

I got a kick, as usual, out of reading the Flashback last night. I don't remember what happened before 1900 but after that time I know some of the people. And when you pay tribute toFred Thomsen and George Pappas, I really got a kick out of those stories.

Ulys A. Lovell, attorney-at-law
Springdale, Arkansas

What is the cost of subscription to Flashback? I'd love to have it - (no room in our house but I'll put it somewhere). We are pleased beyond words with your Coulter material. If your house is painted and you can settle down, please can you do the same for Hoge as you did for Coulter? Many thanks.

Mrs. Clifford Woods,
4631 Locust St., Bellaire, Texas 77401

Our son Andy graduated from high school (salutatorian) and received a scholarship from the U of Cincinnati (chemistry). We expect to visit Missouri and Arkansas this summer.

Mrs. Bert Little (Wilda Whitescarver '39)
Norwood, Ohio

Doug (Maj. Douglas C.Jones '50) has been busy re-writing his book on the "Medicine Lodge Treaty", since a publishing house has shown an interest. He will be going to the U of Wisconsin this summer to instruct the army group at their Public Relations Summer Course.

Mrs. C. D. Jones (Mary Arnold),
5716 Overly Dr., Alexandria, Va.

Enjoyed the July issue of Flashback and the interesting "bonus newsletter." Sometime you might investigate the student strike which occurred during President Futrall's administration. Also, you might investigate the very unusual situation at the U of Arkansas when a man (Dr. Richardson) was a member of a sorority (Chi Omega) and a woman Mary Anne Davis, Dean of Women, was a member of a fraternity (Kappa Alpha). I am looking forward to the football season and hope that I may be able to see the Razorbacks perform in Fayetteville.

Robert A. Greene, Ph.D., Professor
College of Medicine, 1721 Griffin Ave.,
Los Angeles 31, California

We have received several letters from old-timers who remember Bill Sonneman's grid-organ, one an eye-and-ear-witness account of the performance of the organ in Philadelphia when the Razorbacks went east to play Villa Nova. But more interesting was the material we received about the "Arkansas Traveler" special to Santa Clara in California and the set-to that the Razorback band director, Francis Judah Foutz, had with Governor Huey Long at Shreveport. I wasn't on any of those trips, so my account will be second-hand.

-- wchs --

The Records of
SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH (Springdale)
(3rd installment)

October 1848 -- The church took up the fererence against Sister Nelly Spradling for investigation. The Brethren that was appointed to see Sister Spradling state that she said to them that she was no more a member of Shiloh Church and for the statement we as members withdraw the hand of Church fellowship from Nelly Spradling. Eld.John Holcomb, Moderator; Francis M. Smiley, clerk pro tem.

November and December 1848 -- The Church failed to sit in conference because of the inclemency of the weather.

March 1849 -- By neglect to record Sister Tracy Baker's name in its proper place, I now enter it on Page 27. Wm. Easley, clerk.

April 1849 -- The Church agrees to attend to her communion season and the washing of feet at our next meeting.

July 1849 -- Received a letter of request from Little Flock Church praying our official aid at her July meeting of 1849 which we agreed to answer. Eld. Wm. H. Mahurin, moderator.

August 1849 -- The Church agreed to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Cloa, a colored woman, for leaving the Church and joining another not of our faith and order. Hand of fellowship also withdrawn from Emily Jane Waggerty for joining a church of another faith and from Thos. Lee for leaving the Church in disorder. The Church agreed to dismiss by letter Br. Luna Bishop & Elizabeth Bishop his wife.

October 1849 -- Received the following as members by experience: Sarah Alexander, Lewis and Serena Ingram, John and Wm. Luper.

November 1849 -- Received Henderson Picket and Sister Rebecca Holcomb as members of this Church by experience. Received a letter of request from Middle Fork Church by the hand of Brother Loving, praying our official aid to convene with them on the 3rd Lord's day November 1849. By request the Church agrees to release Brother Wm. Easley as our Church clerk and has appointed Bro. Francis M. Smiley as clerk.

January 1850 -- The Church agrees to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Sister Elizabeth Patton for joining another church.

February 1850 -- The Church agrees to take up the charge against Bro. Wm. Easley for marrying a divorced woman. The Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from Bro. Wm. Easley on the above charge.

April 1850 -- Received a request from Bethlehem Church to send our official aid which we agree to answer. Received into our Church fellowship: James and Ellen Owens and Solomon and Jane Sherwood.

August 1850 -- The Church has "choose our beloved Brethring (viz)" Elder John Holcomb, Levi Graham and Francis M. Smiley as our delegates to the next Association to be held with Bethlehem Church. Received a letter from Richland Church praying our official aid at her August meeting and we agree to answer the request.

September 1850 -- Received letters from Union Church and from Concord Church, requesting our official aid at their next meeting. Received Sister Mary Skelton into our Christian fellowship by experience. October 1850 -- Received Brother Jonathan Skelton into our church fellowship by experience.

December 1850 -- The Church granted Brother John and Sister Livinia West letters of dismission by their request.

April 1851 -- Sunday the 13th the Church met and proceeded to open a door for the reception of members and received Sister Elizar Atwood and Brother Evans Atwood into our Christian fellowship by letter.

June 1851 -- The Church agrees to instruct Brother Tom Duckworth to take the Gospel steps with Brother Ford and if he will not hear him to take up a charge in Little Flock Church and report at our next meeting. Received Sister Caroline Grimes into our Church by experience and Brother John & Sister Mahala Lynch and Brother Simeon Atwood by letter.

July 1851 -- The Church agrees to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Brother T.M.Duckworth for refusing to obey the Church. Received a letter of request from Macedonia Church in Missouri praying our official aid at her next meeting, which request we agree to answer.

September 1851 -- Received Brother Thomas Colwell into our Christian fellowship by experience and Brother Wm. Easley by recantation.

October 1851 -- The Church agrees to send the case of Brother Wm. Easley's reception and the charge of his having two wives aliving, to the Association for investigation by that body. November 1851 -- The church agrees to rescind her act of sending Brother Wm. Easley's case to the Association.

April 1852 -- The Church say that she withdraws the hand of fellowship from Brother James McClendon on the charge of getting drunk and profane swearing. The Church chose Mathew Thornberry as her Deacon. Received request from West Fork Church, praying our aid at her next meeting in May. Letters of dismission granted to Brother Thos. Colwell and Sister Mary Ann Colwell at their request.

May 1852 -- Sunday 10 o'clock the Church met and proceeded to call on the "official Brethering" present and proceed to the ordination of Brother Mathew Thornberry as her Deacon, the following Brethering bepresent towit Elder Thomas Dotson of Richland Church and Elder John Holcomb of Shiloh and Deacons Wm. Ford of Little Flock Church and Levi Graham.

June 1852 -- The Church appointed Brother Ira Graham to go and see Brother Henderson Picket and cite him to attend our next meeting. On motion the Church took up a charge against Sisters Kittery Graham and Elizar Atwood for false statement. The Church selected a committee to settle the charge. The Church withdrew the hand of fellowship from Brother John Lynch and Sister Mahaly Lynch for leaving the church in disorder. The Church took up a charge against Sister Mary Looper for bearing a child while in widowhood.

July 1852 -- The case relative to Brother and Sister Sherwood was brought up. Brother and Sister Sherwood came forward and made satisfaction to the Church.

September 1852 -- The Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from Brother Simeon Atwood for refusing to obey the Church and by request. The Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from Sister Elizar Atwood for withdrawing herself from the Church. The Church grants letters of dismission to Brother Jeremiah and Sister Martha Bass at their request.

June 1853 -- The Church appoints Brother Levi Graham to procure nails and "drive up" the floor in the shed and report the cost at our next meeting.

September 1853 --The Church say that she will have the meeting house repaired with a new roof covered with three foot boards put on shingle fashion and sealed overhead. Brothers Levi Graham and F.M. Smiley to employ some person to repair the meeting house and call on the Church for funds to pay the expense.

October 1853 -- The Church rescinded her lact of last meeting relative to repairing the meeting house. The Church appointed Brothers Ira Graham and Elijah Lee to visit Sister Sarah Duckworth and endeavor to know the reason for her non-attendance.

November 1853 -- The Church agrees to rescind her act of rescinding the act of the last meeting of repairing the meeting house. The Church takes up a charge against Brother Wm. Graham preferred by Sister Martha Graham for not treating her with that respect due a wife from a husband and false statement and so forth. The Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from Sister Graham for failing to establish the above charge and from Wm. Graham for failing to acquit himself of the above charge.

April 1854 -- By the request of Sister Martha Jane Woods, the Church grants her the privilege of teaching a six month school in the meeting house and return it in as good order as it now is.

May 1854 -- The Church received the meeting house from Sister Martha Jane Woods and releases her from care of it. The Church say that she goes into the Communion of the Lord's Supper and the washing of the Saints feet on the Lord's Day.

The Church appoints brothers Joseph D. Loving and Gilbert Looper successors to Freeborn Graham and Wm. Easley as trustees to the land that belongs to the Church at Shiloh in Washington County, Ark. The Church extends the authority of the trustees to take a deed for land for a graveyard.

May 1855 -- The Church says that she will go into the communion of the Lord's Supper on Sunday and washing the saints feet after preaching. On motion the Church releases Bro.F.M.Smiley as door keeper and appoints Bro.G.H.Loving.

July 1855 -- The Church appoints Sister Ann Loyd to write to Sister Elizabeth Hash to know the cause of her leaving the Church the way she did. The Church appoints brother Levi Graham to go and see Bro. S.J. Mayfield and know his non-attendance at Church meetings.

December 1855 -- Relative to Sister Elizabeth Hash's case for leaving the Church in disorder, the Church says that she does not hold Sister Elizabeth Hash in fellowship any longer.

June 1856 -- Received Brother Berry O. Graham in our fellowship by letter and a licensed preacher. Received Brother Pleasant Stafford and Sister Margaret Stafford in our Church fellowship by letter.

August 1856 -- The Church agreed to meet a Bro. Gilbert Looper's on the fifth Sunday in this month, with the privilege of opening the door to receive members and attend to baptism (Clear Creek).

September 1856 -- Received a request from the Brethren and Sisters on Clear Creek (20 names) for our official aid to constitute them into a church. We grant their request.

June 1857 -- Received Brother Henry Yow and Sister Rebecca Yow by letter into our Church fellowship. Received a request from Clear Creek Church praying our official aid at their meeting July 1857, which request was granted.

August 1857 -- On motion the Church liberates Bro. A.G.Smith, to exercise his gift in any way that God may impress it under the notice of the Church.

January 1858 -- On motion and second the Church liberates Brother G. H. Loving to exercise his public gift in singing, prayer, exhortation or preaching, in the bounds of the Church.

September 1858 -- The Church takes up the charge against Sister Kitty Boylston for immoral conduct, said charge to be continued till our next meeting, and further, that Brother Owen and Brother Yow visit the sister and cite her to attend. October 1858 -- The committee reported that Sister Kitty Boylston "was sorry for what she had done" and the Church accepted this acknowledgement.

April 1859 -- On motion the Church say she will go into the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and washing the saints feet at our meeting in May.

October 1859 -- On motion and second the Church agrees to build a new meeting house at this place. The Church appoints three Commissioners to draft a plan for the new meeting house and try to see how much funds they can get subscribed and report at our next meeting. Appointed were Eld. John Holcomb, Bros. A.G.Smith and [illegible].H.Holcomb Esq.

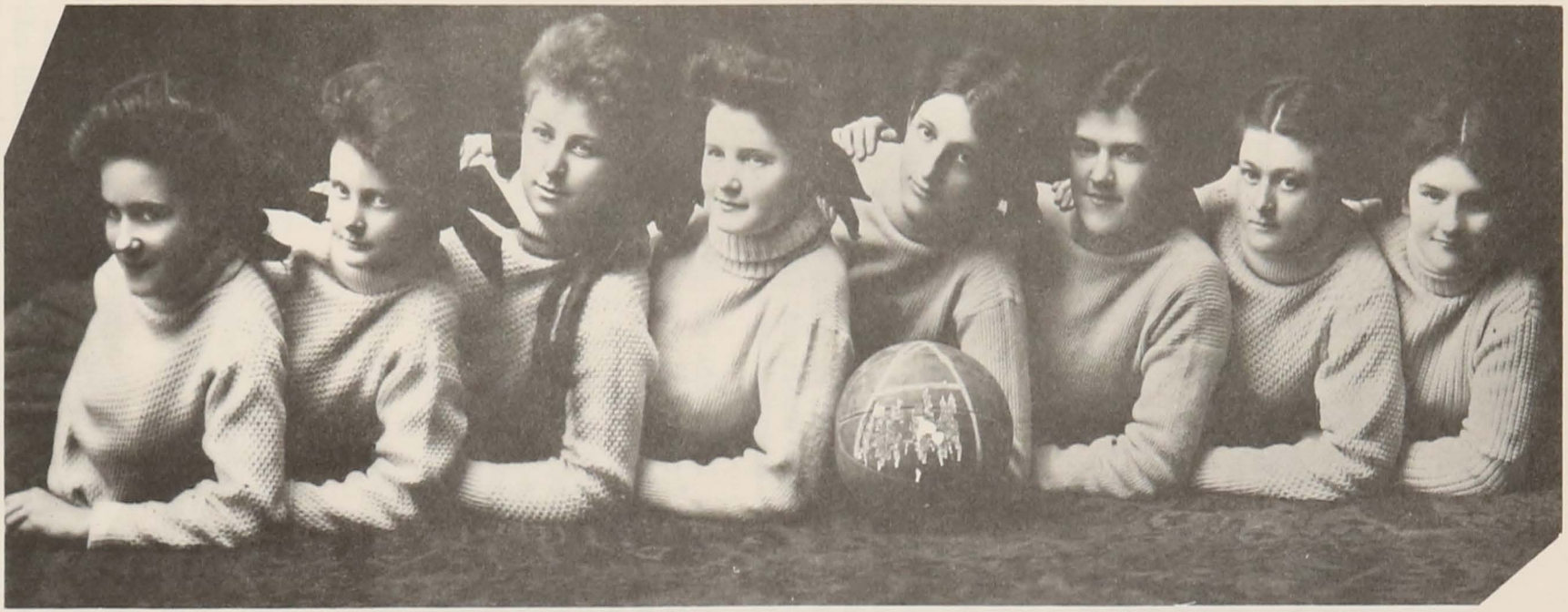
November 1859 -- Reference to new Meeting House continued till next meeting. January 1860 -- Reference relative to new Meeting House continued to next meeting. February 1860 -- Reference to new Meeting House "was laid over until called for".

May 1860 -- The Church say she will go into the Sacrament of the Lords Supper and washing the saints feet on Sabbath after preaching.

(The fourth installment of the records of Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church will appear in our next issue. The last entry before the War is dated January 1862 and reads "Bro. John Peerson was elected Clerk of Shiloh Church.")

- wchs -

ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY GIRLS' CHAMPION BASKETBALL TEAM
of 1906-1907



This picture appeared in the St. Louis Republic, which identified the Arkansas girls as follows:
Nita Moore, Bess Pyeatt, Clyde Rogers, Jean Pyeatt, Alice Meade, Ethel Woodruff, Frances DeWitt and Irene Tilley.

Cutlines under the picture read as follows:

Fayetteville, Ark., April 9, 1907 — To have won every game of both the fall and spring season is indeed an enviable reputation, yet this is the record of Arkansas University's girls' basketball team. Nor has the bunch yet disbanded though the season has closed, for Manager Sherrod has planned a big game to be played here during commencement week. The team is coached by Will Braly, who got his experience on one of the leading high school teams of Washington, D.C.

CAMPUS MEMORIES

Notes on some of my colleagues
who are gone but not forgotten

by W. J. Lemke

BARNETT B. SURE

Dr. Barnett "Barney" Sure was professor of agricultural chemistry. His office was in Gray Hall. I knew Dr. Sure well, chiefly because when he invented a soybean additive for hamburger and other meats, called Surefood"., I wrote a newspaper story about it. The doctor's invention was supposed to make food go farther for the under-nourished people of Asia. It was tried out, without their knowledge, on the students who ate in the Student Union. There were no complaints. It was also tried out on the Fayetteville Lions Club and there were many complaints ("Tastes like sawdust"). The distributor of this synthetic hamburger (College Club Dairy) presented me with a case of Surefood. I took it home but did not eat it.

I long ago learned that college professors are fond of publicity. I had profs ask me to publicize such ventures as a Presbyterian Sunday School class, presentation of a flag by the U.D.C., and other events not connected with my University duties. If I had any doubt about the importance of publicity, an incident in Gray Hall set me straight. A feature writer came to the campus and asked my help in getting an interview with Dr. Sure, who was then in the public eye because of his endorsement of "Ixbut", a Central American vegetable product that TIME magazine said would give males the ability to breast-feed children.

I took the magazine writer over to GrayHall and knocked on Dr.Sure's door. He shouted, "Go away, go away; I'm busy". I called back, "Doctor, this is Lemke and I've got a writer for a national magazine who wants to interview you." Back came his answer: "A magazine writer? I'll be there right away." Which he was. He opened the door and ushered us in. The visiting writer knew about Surefood but she did not know about Ixbut. I did. So I asked Dr. Barney about it and he said he had a vial of the stuff (he didn't say "stuff" - that wouldn't be scientific) in the refrigerator. He brought it out, a milky concoction said to be able to give men the ability to nurse children. I'm still an unbeliever.

But I sure did like the Doctor's quick reaction to a writer for a national magazine.

One of the favorite campus stories about Dr. B. Sure concerned an altercation he had with Bill Summers, the campus mail carrier. Bill showed up one day with his right hand bandaged and it was told that he had broken a knuckle on Dr.Sure's head. He later confessed that he had swung but missed and had broken his hand on the edge of a door.

There are other B.Sure stories that I cannot authenticate. But I was present for Surefood and Ixbut and Bill Summers' busted Hand. incidentally, dr. Sure was a musician of considerable ability. He played the violin in the University orchestra. He drove a car but could hardly see over the steering wheel. On several occasions I met his car in the parking space behind Hill Hall and thought it was a car without a driver. Until Barney got out.

JULIAN S. WATERMAN

Dean Waterman was my neighbor in the Basement of Old Main for about ten years, until the Law School moved to the old Chemistry building. I got to know him well. He was scholarly, dignified, but had a wonderful sense of humor. I can see him now, twirling his watch chain between his fingers or scratching his bald pate.

He usually led the discussion at the faculty table in the Majestic Cafe. He was a member of the Fortnightly Club, said to be the town's leading cultural group. I used to needle Fortnightly in my column in the Daily Democrat and quite often I got my tips from Dean Waterman.

I recall that on one occasion he told me that colonel Armistead would hold a reception for the Governor at the Colonel's home, now the historic Headquarters House on East Dickson street. I was not invited to this society shindig. But many of my friends were there, including Mrs.Fulbright. I later learned that Colonel Armistead had hired George Ballard, local Negro poet, as butler for the occasion and had outfitted him in a pair of the Colonel's white duck pants. Since the Colonel was a 6-footer and the Negro only pint-sized, it was necessary to turn the pants legs up almost to the knees. I also learned that when the

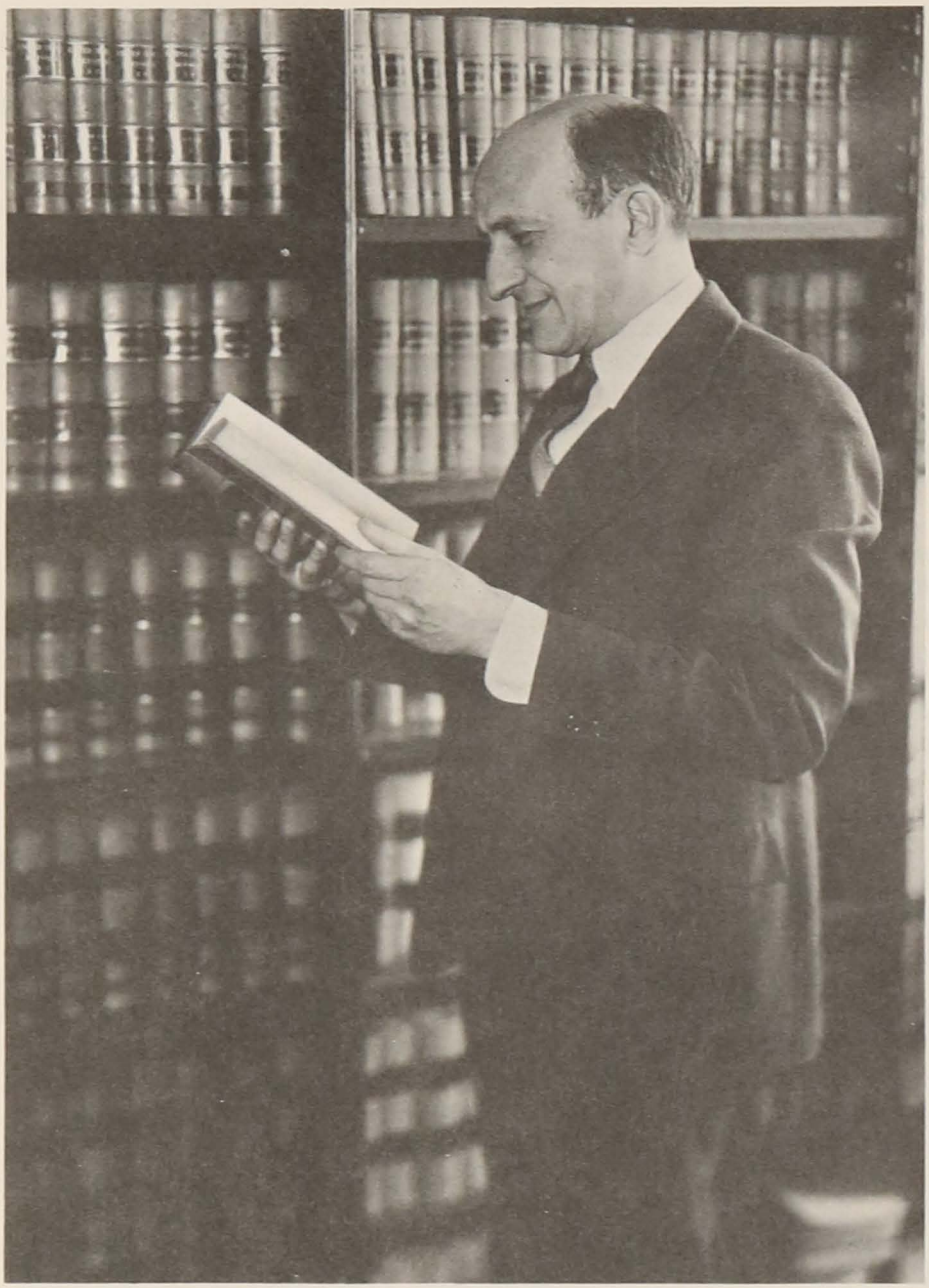
Governor arrived, the butler greeted him at the door, took his bag and started upstairs to show the distinguished visitor to his room. Unfortunately the Governor's bag flew open and the contents were scattered over the stairs. They included 1 night shirt, 1 tooth brush, and a pint of bourbon. I ferified this, but did not use it in my column. After all, the Governor was my boss.

Dean Waterman was greatly admired by his colleagues. Many of them wanted him to be President of the University after Dr. Futrall's death. I still do not know how the presidential succession was passed on to Bill Fulbright. The Watermans for generations were Old South. The Dean did a lot of writing for law journals. I have his article on Moore v. Dempsey, which is as scholarly a legal paper as I have ever read. This was the US Supreme Court case evolving from the race riots at Elaine, Ark. I discussed this case many times with the Dean and he knew it backward and forward.

The Law School of the University was founded in 1924 by Julian S. Waterman. He served as Dean of the School until his death in 1943. On Nov. 7, 1953 the new home of the School of Law was dedicated and named Waterman Hall.

Dean Waterman sleeps in Fayetteville's Fairview Cemetery. His tombstone is a rough boulder bearing a bronze marker. He was a scholar and a gentleman and I shall never forget him.

(Coming up in the next Flashback are some reminiscences of A.W.Giles (geology), George Hastings (English), and A. Marinoni and L.A.Passarelli (Romance languages). -- WJL)



DEAN JULIAN S. WATERMAN

Founder

University of Arkansas School of Law

FEATURE WRITING CLASS

One of my favorite courses in Journalism was Feature Writing. I had worked out a schedule that included interviews and visits to various UofA departments that were little known.

One of our favorite Feature Writing assignments was to climb to the North Tower of Old Main. This is a difficult climb, since it entails straddling the roof from the middle of Old Main to the North Tower, and then presents about a 16-foot climb by ladder inside the Tower. But the feature possibilities were plentiful -- the autographs scribbled inside the Tower, the gorgeous view of Oklahoma and Missouri from the top of the Tower. My favorite memory of North Tower is the year I took a class of eleven boys and one girl up there. The boys had no hesitancy about climbing the ladder to the top, but the gal (Wanda Wassner, editor of the Traveler) wouldn't ascend the ladder until I (the teacher went went first. I went first.

I frequently took my Feature Writing class to interview persons of interest. I remember that I once took this class to the Field House to interview Goldie Jones. I had briefed them on Goldie and had suggested that they ask her how she kept her sweet disposition while working with such temperamental coaches as Thomsen, Rose and Cole. But one of the students, Jean Garcia, threw Goldie a curve. Jean said she didn't care about Goldie's disposition; but she would like to know how Goldie kept her figure.

Another annual visit that my Feature Writing class made was to the University Library. I knew that Dean V. L. Jones had ordered all sex books placed in the vault. Today, of course, they are on open shelves. At any rate, when we visited the Library vault, with Grace Upchurch as our director (the vault had a combination lock and Miss Grace was the only one who knew the combination), some of the students concentrated on University archives or rare first editions or autographed letters. Then the feature writers discovered the sex books. It would be a contribution to history if I could name the books that were on the banned list, "unfit for University students to read", but I've forgotten most of the titles. I remember some of the pictures.

On one occasion the Feature Writing class, with encouragement from the teacher, decided to investigate the attics of various campus buildings. We made some interesting finds. In the old Business Adm building we found a chest full of dress sabres that the cadet officers had worn in the old days. Plus several crates of blank forms from the Citizens Bank that used to be on Dickson street. These were evidently given to the Business school for the students to practice with. We made other finds, such as an attic full of old sheet music in the Music building.

The class discovered a locked room on the 3rd floor of Old Main. The room could not be used as an office or classroom because it had no windows. So it became a storage room for framed pictures, hundreds of them. Whenever a new Dean or department head came to the campus, he would remove his predecessor's pictures from the office walls and replace them with his own tastes. And the janitors carried the rejects, some of historical importance, up to the storeroom on the 3rd floor.

AIR CORPS ON THE CAMPUS

Among the thousands of pictures that I took on the campus is the photo on the facing page. It shows a concert in the Greek Theater by the Air Corps Band during World War II.

What makes the photo unusual is that I had to take three shots, because of the size of the crowd. As an old estimator of football crowds I estimated the attendance at this concert at 6,000, which I think is the largest crowd that was ever present in the Greek Theater. Another difficulty was that the concert was at 7:30 pm, which meant that I had to take time exposures, since there were no high speed films in those days. Anyway, I'm quite proud of these three shots and if you want to paste them together, you'll have a panorama picture of one of the Campus events when the Air Corps was on the campus. Incidentally, most of the Air Corps boys lived in Hill Hall. Which reminds me that Hill Hall has been a boys dormitory, a girls dormitory, an Agri College adjunct, a football house, an Air Corps barracks, as well as the home of journalism and student publications.

While I'm on the subject of the Air Corps on the campus during WW II I may as well relate my contribution to the winning of the War. I taught English to the boys who were gonna fly in the wild blue yonder. There was only one journalism class, devoted to keeping some 4-F athletes eligible. When orders came that all of us profs had to teach wartime classes, I learned that if your record showed a college course in Physics, that is what you would teach to the Air Corps. There was no Physics on my record, so I was assigned to English. However, the war effort needed stenos, so I taught two classes in Gregg Shorthand -- 40 pretty girls in each class. I'm pretty good at shorthand but better at touch typing.

You may wonder how we won the war, with fighting men sitting in Ozarks classrooms studying English. Japanese or Chinese would have been more valuable, but luckily I didn't know any of those strange tongues.

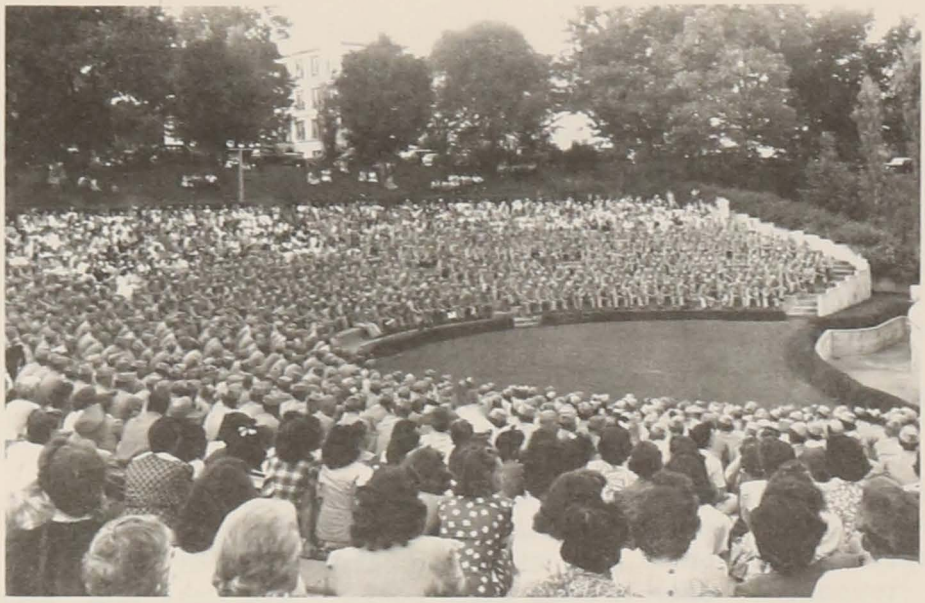
My war-time English class consisted of 72 Air Corps Privates, mostly from the Pacific Northwest. Our two-hour daily class was policed at regular intervals by Sergeants who woke up the sleepers, removed the magazines. How I hated those Sergeants!

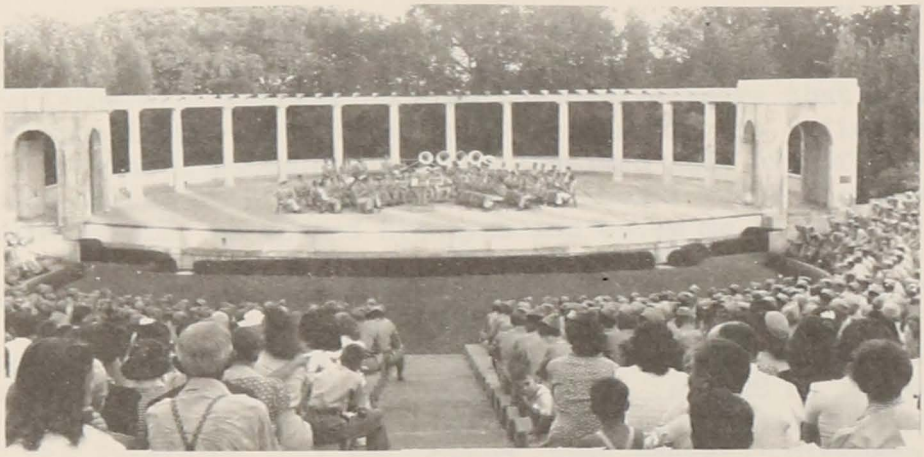
The War Department prescribed three textbooks - grammar, speller and exercise book -- and the orders said that each Friday the class would write an essay. I had to read and grade these essays, and they were pretty bad -- on sucj subjects as "My First Airplane Ride" and "The Rat Race at the Fayetteville Armory" (the Saturday night dances).

Came the last week of my course to help lick the japanese, and I threw the army orders away and instructed the class to write a letter home -- to parents or sweethearts or anyone. No more essays. At the end of the hour I furnished the airmail envelopes and assigned one man to pick up the letters and deposit them in the mail box on the campus. Every Air Corps man got an "A" on that day's assigment.

If that was treason, I'm glad I made the most of it.

AIR CORPS TRAINING DETACHMENT, WORLD WAR II





(See article on facing page.)

SCHOONOVER, ARKANSAS ALL-AMERICAN

Wear Schoonover played at end for the Razorbacks in 1927, 1928 and 1929. I first met him in the fall of 1928 when I took charge of Razorback football publicity. That was Coach Schmidt's last year at Arkansas. The coach's office was at the northeast corner of the old frame gym which came to be known as "Schmidt's Barn." I spent a lot of time in Schmidt's office, trying to learn all I could about the players who would make up the 1928 squad. Schmidt's 1927 team had won eight games and lost only one. His 1928 team did almost as well, winning seven and losing two. Schmitty liked his publicity but he didn't help me much, because he didn't want to be quoted. He made some cute statements.

It was quite a change the following year (1929) when Fred Thomsen became head coach. Tommy told me early in the season, "You make the statements; I'll back you up." And he always did. The 1929 Razorbacks won seven games and lost two. Also, that season Wear Schoonover was named by Grantland Rice on Collier's All-America team, the first Razorback to hit that height.

It was President Futrall who gave me some of my first leads. He and I had already concocted the first All-Time Arkansas team, as related in a previous issue of Flashback. During the twelve years that I handled University publicity, I visited the President in his office twice a day, on his orders. I remember one time I walked into his office and found him sound asleep on his horsehair sofa. When I tried to withdraw without disturbing him, he opened his eyes and asked me to stay.

He usually had some tips for newspaper stories. I remember that he gave me my first steer on a good publicity story -- namely, that two of the professors, Marinoni and Passarelli, had authored, either alone or in collaboration, some 14 textbooks. Also, in 1928 he suggested that we concentrate our publicity on Garland Beavers. I was a think or two ahead of the President. I remembered that Beavers' nickname was "Bevo", which was the name of a synthetic (near) beer during the prohibition era. "Bevo" was brewed in St. Louis but was sold on Dickson street in Fayetteville. Beavers won the Southwest Conference most valuable player award, which pleased the President a lot.

In 1929 Dr. Futrall told me that we had the makings of a winning team and he thought we should go all-out on publicity for oneor two players who might be expected to win national honors. I don't remember if he specifically named Schoonover, but I think he did. If Schoonie had a nickname, it was "Jake", for his older brother Jake of Pocahontas, Ark. But I never called him "Jake" in my publicity stories, as Wear well knows. Also, I had orders from the President never to refer to the Razorbacks as "Hogs", "Pigs", "Shoats", etc. I still have his letter when some downstate sports editor spoke of the "Arkansas Hogs." The Prexy couldn't have foreseen the popularity of the name and "calling the pigs" 30 years later when the Razorbacks were national champions. But I obeyed orders and no publicity story of mine ever spoke of "Hogs" or "Pigs". If the desk man at Little Rock thought "Hogs" was a shorter headline word than "Razorbacks", I couldn't help it. Heinie Loesch and Ben Epstein, wherever you are, I hope you are listening.

So we come back to 1929, I pointed out to the Prexy that Oosberban of Michigan had made All-America and I thought Schoonover of Arkansas had as good a phonetic chance. You have no idea how much phonetics count in football. Anyway, Dr.Futrall gave me the go-ahead signal on concentrated publicity for Schoonover.

My publicity assistant that year was Marvin Hurley. Marvin,who is now executive vice-president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, can furnish the details. We swept the cupboard clean. We sent out thousands of sheets of publicity and wrote personal letters to members of Collier's All-America staff. Schoonover, to this day, thinks that Ed Cochran of the Kansas City Star, put him over. What Bear doesn't know is that Marvin Hurley and W.J.Lemke ran the typewriters and mimeograph in the Basement of Old Main, night after night and always caught the northbound Frisco with our mail. We had plenty of help from Johnny Erp, Ernie Deane, Jim Bohart and other local sports writers. If any sports editor hadn't heard of Schoonover, it was because he didn't open his mail. Cochran opened his.

I will, of course, admit that Schoonie was a "natural." His name helped, but he had what it took. He was popular on the campus and president of the student body. Also he was an honor student (tops in Law) and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. These things, combined with his football record, made our publicity job comparatively easy.

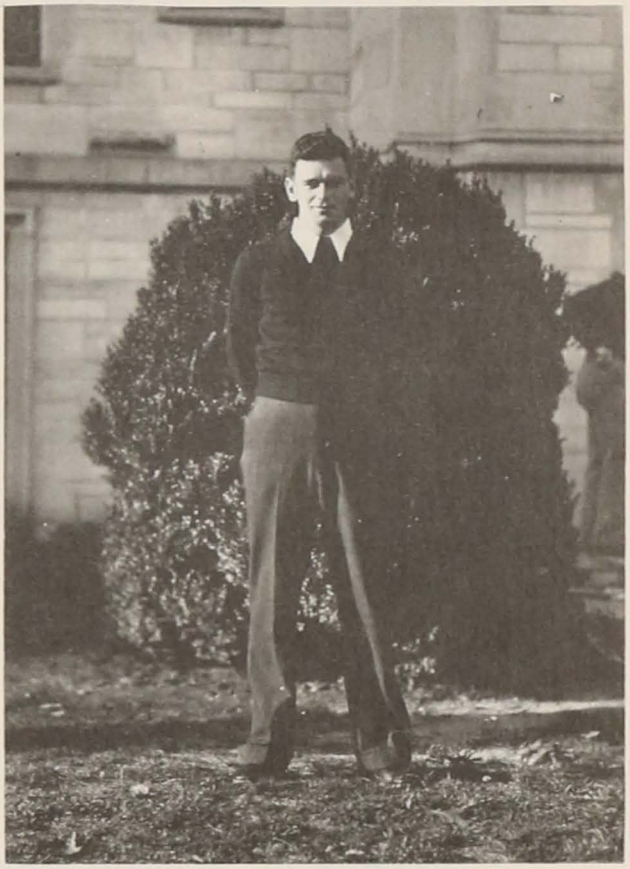
Publicity men are always looking for angles or gimmicks. So, we were glad to learn that a Traveler staffer discovered that Schoonie had never been kissed by a co-ed. This was almost unbelievable, unless you knew the guy. So he was framed. I do not know at this late day if the Traveler was responsible, but I do know that quite a crowd of students was present on the first floor of Old Main when a gorgeous redhead (hi there, Flournoy) smacked our football hero right on the lips.

Bear has given me no assistance on my "Memories". But I'll always remember the night the Missus and I sat through "One Minute To Play" at the Palace Theater in Fayetteville. That was Bear's Hollywood premiere, and I'm glad he didn't follow it up. He hurt his knee while acting in the vovie -- yet had never suffered any kind of injury as a Razorback. You live and learn. Bear did his learning in a Memphis hospital.

Schoonover's gridiron achievements that brought Arkansas the most newspaper space was his season record in 1929 when he caught 33 passes for 342 yards and seven touchdowns. And his one-game record, that same year, of catching 13 passes for 152 yards against Baylor. But my favorite gridison memory of Schoonie is his interception of a Centenary pass in the Homecoming game of 1929, which he speared on the 4-yard line and ran it back 96 yards for a touchdown. The reason I remember this touchdown run so vividly is because I was at the south end of the old football field, with or without a camera, when the Centenary quarterback fired a pass toward the end zone. Schoonie intercepted on the 4-yard-line, just a few yards from the side-line, and he was gone. I ran along the sideline, trying to keep up with him, but Bear left me far behind. Arkansas won the game 13 to 2.

I do not have statistics on Bear's scholastic record. But I do remember the lovely redhead who destroyed our "never-been-kissed" image of one of the University's all-time great football players.

1929



WEAR SCHOONOVER
Razorback All-American

Campus Memories

CAMPUS JANITORS

I have always been a friend and admirrer of the janitors on the UofA campus. Mostly this was forced on me, when the Journalism department was assigned to the Basement of Old Main, and we became neighbors to the janitors' quarters, also in the Basement. My favorite in the old days was a janitor named Ben -- I confess that I do not know his surname, but maybe L.L.Browne or T.C.Carlson can tell me before I cut the stencil on this page.

On Ben's janitorial staff was Bill Dunlevie, who had been a hotel clerk in the leading hotels in New York, Chicago, Colorado Springs, and others, and had had personal contact with many important persons. I was fond of Dunlevie and the Missus and I attended a birthday celebration for Mrs.Dunlevie at their home near the National Cemetery. On one occasion, Bill Dunlevie brought me some 8x10 glossies of his parents' tombstones (I think in Canada, but I may be wrong). Anyway,he was trying to grab a little reflected glory. Although he should have known that W.J.Lemke never sells janitors short. Ask Ernest Farmer.

My favorite memory: Bill Dunlevie serviced the 3rd and 4th floors of Old Main. The Art department was on one of those floors.One of the Art teachers was Miss Chambers of Pottsville (what a combination of names!). She appeared in Charlie Stone's book store in the Basement of Old Main one morning with the sensational news that the janitor (Bill Dunlevie) had discovered evidences of a "blanket party" in the Art department on the previous night. Charlie told the lady that he did not understand "blanket party", so Miss Chambers told Charlie about the birds and the bees.

Universities could not exist without janitors. And don't you ever forget it. Deans are a dime a dozen but good janitors are hard to find.

ACT NO. 10

One of my colleagues suggests that I relate the reception that the legislature's Act No. 10 got on the campus. This Act required that all of us profs list the organizations to which we belonged -- the suspicion being that some of these groups were subversive. Some profs refused to submit a list but I had a lot of fun preparing my own list. I wondered who in Little Rock or Washington would read it. And because I like to have my stuff read, I mimeographed my list and sent it to the University and state officials. I held membership in 16 state and county historical societies. Also, I belonged to the Arkansas Press Association and the Council on Education for Journalism. If any snooper could find subversion in any of those groups, I was ready to furnish the publicity. My Dean acknowledged receipt of my Act 10 List, but it was ignored by the state officials.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Our Society will publish a special issue of FLASHBACK, dated November, so that we can list our members. In 15 years past we have published our membership list each year in the last number of FLASHBACK. However, with our list now will over 560, this is not possible for 1965. It would take ten pages from our regular issue. So you'll get an extra number with membership list and other features, in November.

CAMPUS MEMORIES

The pictures on the facing page are just for the historical record. So far as I know they have never been published anywhere else. And they won't get into the University's centennial history, scheduled for publication in 1971.

The top picture shows the daily siesta of the Big Three of the Basement of Old Main -- always excepting the Law profs, who had a professional advantage over us ordinary folks in the Basement. Anyway, Marvin Hurley, News Bureau assistant and teacher of Journalism; and W.J.Lemke; and Charlie Stone of the Book Store, bought ourselves three lawn chairs (with our names lettered on the back, a la Hollywood) and used them each noon hour in front of Old Main, where the cooling breezes hit. That was in 1930.

The bottom picture shows the Traveler staff, I think in 1931. It is important historically because some of these Traveler staffers reached high position. To name just a few: Clifton "Deacon" Wade is a top man in the Arkansas legislature; Marvin Hurley is exec V-P of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, one of the largest in the U.S; Daphne Dailey is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond; Ernie Deane is a veteran Little Rock newsman; and all the others. My favorite at this late date is Dorothy Buschow Leister of Orange, Texas. She got her UofA journalism degree in 1932 and is now the mother of one son and FIVE beautiful blonde daughters.

NOTES

My "Campus Memories" correspondence has brought me much information that I did not know or had forgotten. For example, I've got an eyewitness account of a TNE initiation at the lime cave at Johnson. TNE kept no records, so I hesitate to name names, but several of the presidents have hit high state position. TNE was considered a drinking fraternity in the early 30s but I can prove that it was more political than drinking. My TNE story will be coming up soon.

- wchs -

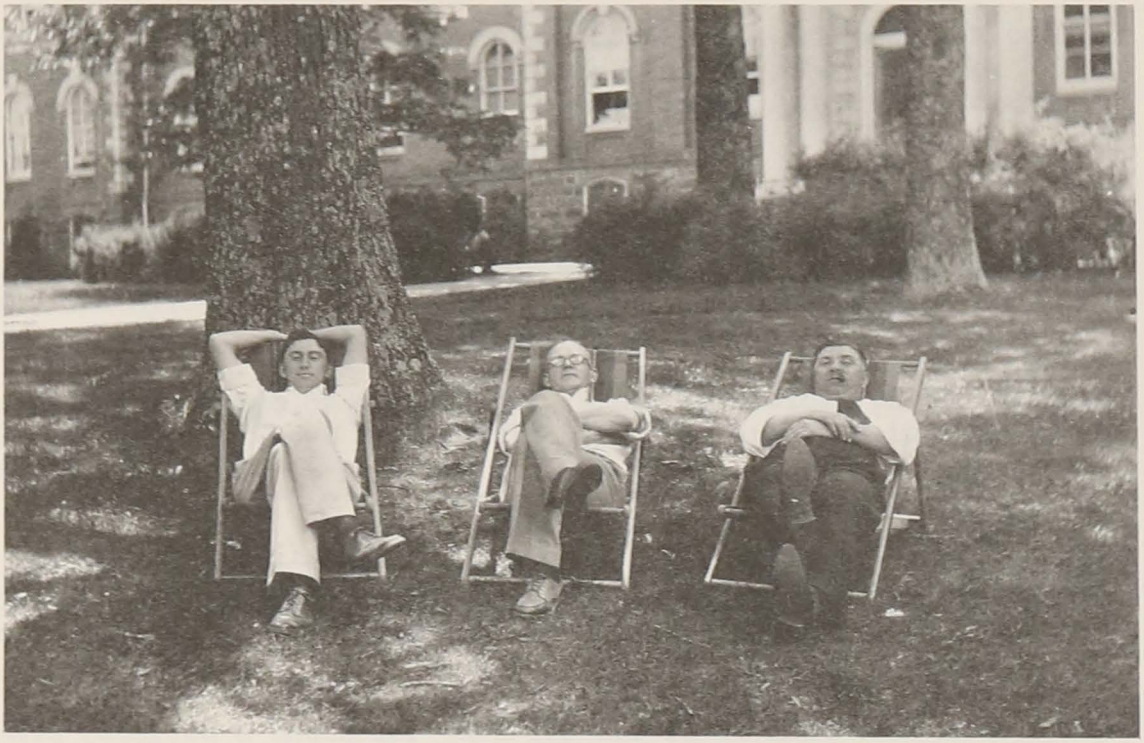
Among our recent office callers was Gus Eidson of Springdale, who wanted to check on the scrapbook that his mother had kept of Gus's football career as a Springdale Bulldog and An Arkansas Razorback. We told Gus that as soon as we finished the record of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church, we'd tackle his collection of clippings and pictures of the Razorbacks of the early 1930s.

- wchs -

Another office caller who got a kick out of my football memories was Ray Ellis, manager of the Fayetteville Airport. Ray recognized himself on the picture we published of the original broadcasting booth on the east side of the old football field. He had come over with the Oklahoma team and was spotting Okla A&M for Pop Gregson's radio when the picture was made. - wchs

The J. C. Futrall home on College Avenue is offered for sale, at $80,000, according to our informant. When this handsome brick is torn down and the site converted into a parking lot, I intend to do a bit of remembering. I love that old house.

- wchs -



Siesta in front of Old Main. Marvin Hurley, W. J. Lemke and Charlie Stone. We bought the lawn chairs ourselves.

The Traveler staff in 1931.

Left to right: Kenton Garrison, Daphne Dailey, Mack Anderson, Henry Fancher, Marvin Hurley, Deacon Wade, Burnelle Boyce, Martha Mayer, Dorothy Hamilton. Seated at desk: Ernie Deane, sports editor; Dorothy Buschow, society editor; Jack Busick, editor in chief.

news notes

Tom Feathers, former president of our Society,is conducting a column headed "Lovely Heritage" in the Ozarks Mountaineer, Branson, Mo. The title, of course, comes from Lovely County, predecessor of Washington County.

- wchs -

Our Society is in receipt of a check for $10 in memory of the late Reding Putman. Donors are two of our members -- Mrs. G.A.Vincenheller and Mrs. G.L.Byroade.

- wchs -

Mrs. Ruth Holt Payne of our Society wrote an article on the Hindman Memorial at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park that appeared in the Aug. 8 Arkansas Democrat.

- wchs -

Our Society is collecting pictures and other material for a series of articles on the old North (Washington) school and the old South (Jefferson) school. We will appreciate any contributions.

- wchs -

We have received a check for $100 for our first life-time membership in the Washington County Historical Society. Our first life-time member is P. R. Green of Fayetteville.

- wchs -

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL WALL AT MT. COMFORT

A packed house greeted the dedication program at the Mt.Comfort Community Church on Sunday, August 1. The observance was in honor of the pioneer families of the community and the early Mt.Comfort schools. The Memorial Wall of native stone is 24 feet long and bears two historical markers. In front of the Wall is a cement sidewalk in which are inscribed the names of many of the pioneer families. The Wall was constructed by the Memorial Association of the Mt. Comfort RCI Club. The markers were supplied by the Washington County Historical Society.

Mrs. Tom (Mildred Cannon) Lavender, a direct descendant of the founders of the community, presided. There were introductions of descendants of the early families, musical numbers, and an address by Maj. Gen. Lee B. Washbourne of Jay, Okla., who is a gr-gr-grandson of the Rev. Cephas Washburn who founded Far West Seminary at Mt. Comfort in the 1840s. Many of the visitors toured the old cemetery after the program to see the last resting places of such early families as Tuttle, Cunningham, Carnahan, Pittman, McCurdy, Skelton, and many others. Proper attention was given to the Rev. Robert W. Mecklin whose Ozark Institute furnished the 1850 nucleus for Arkansas College at Fayetteville, predecessor of the state university.

- wchs -

Our Society now has in production "The History of the McIlroy Bank". This booklet will contain much previously unpublished material. We hope to have the book ready by January 2, 1966, which is the 95th birthday of the Bank. Since we print only 200 copies of each number in our Booklet Series, we suggest advance reservations.

MARTIN RANDLEMAN, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

Through courtesy of the compiler, Billee Snead Webb, our Society has received a copy of a unique volume, entitled "Martin Christopher Randleman: His Kin and Heirs, 1754 - 1964." The book contains over 600 pages of historical fact, tradition and genealogy of the Randleman family in the U.S. with special emphasis on the families of the three Revolutionary War sociers, one of whom is buried in Washington County, Ark. The reference to the Washington County Randleman is as follows:

"When his sons decided to move from Illinois to Missouri, Martin Randleman too decided to move but instead of going with his sons he went to his daughter, Polly (Reese) in Arkansas (Washington County). His request for transfer of pension from Illinois toArkansas was dated Mar. 4, 1836 and his affidavits were recorded in Washington County, Ark. Dec. 6, 1837. This affidavit states that he had moved to Arkansas because he believed the climate would be healthier for him and his wife who was 'old and in need of the comfort and attention' of Polly and her husband, David Reese....

"Flashback, published by the Washington County Historical Society, shows him listed under a caption 'Revolutionary Soldiers Known To Be Buried in Northwest Arkansas'. Mrs.A.S.Brown of the Fayetteville DAR could not recall where he was buried but remembered his farm as being about 6 miles east and 3 miles south of Fayetteville....

"Mary 'Polly' Randleman, daughter of Martin Christopher Randleman, was born 1801 in Kentucky and is listed as age 48 in the 1850 Census of Washington Co., Ark.(Prairie Twnshp). In her household at that time were Leander Robison, 15, b.Ill.; and Sarah and Mary Venible, 13 & 11, both b. in Texas. Their relationship to Mary is not indicated.....Mary 'Polly' married David Reece (Reese) who obtained land from the government in Washington Co., Ark. He paid $1.25 an acre for 40 acres in Sec. 15 on Oct. 20, 1834 and the same price for an additional 40 acres in the same section on April 10, 1835."

This is a fascinating account of one of our pioneer families. The book is nicely printed, cloth bound, indexed, and illustrated. Price is $7.50 per copy. Order from: Randleman, 2372 Brussells, North Bend, Oregon, 97459. Incidentally, Mrs.Webb, the compiler, holds membership in our Washington County Historical Society. Our big regret is that we were unable to locate Martin Randleman's grave for her.

-- WJL

- wchs -

REMEMBER BEN EPSTEIN?

Ellis Gardner M.D. of Russellville has sent us an interesting letter written in May 1935 by the late Ben Epstein, who was sports editor of the Arkansas Gazette at that time. It seems that Epstein had written some mean things about the University and the football situation. Curtis Henderson and Ellis Gardner, who lived at the Kappa sig house,took offense and wrote Epstein a letter. This is the sports editor's reply. We plan to publish the letter in full in a future issue of Flashback. Here is one sentence, just to show the attitude of Little Rock and the Gazette toward the University in the mid-1930s: "Although I have pleaded time and again to visit Fayetteville, my superiors deemed otherwise. But eventually I am going to visit the University of Arkansas."

- wchs -

Mena - Texarkana - Hot Springs - Clarksville - Fort Smith - De Queen
Arkadelphia - Little Rock - Pine Bluff
Fulbright ΣX Thompson ΣX Hobbs ΠΚΑ Richardson
? Rosenbaum ΣX Beauchamp ΣX Pearson ΣX Gay ΣX Richardson
Boeseneyer ΣΦΕ Daniel ΣX Bennett ΚΣ Walker ΚΑ Crowell ΠΚΑ Scarbrough
Two other KAs made trip - Winkelman + Harkey

University Glee Club

WINKELMAN
WALKER
LIEBOLT
Sowder Photo.
CROWELL - HAYS - COWDEN - VINEYARD - THRASHER - GILBREATH
DEARMAND - COCKRILL - DAVIS - LOWRY - DEVER - HARRISON - RICE.

Quo Vadis Initiation

(Photos courtesy Wythe Walker)

AN ARKANSAS WHO'S WHO

We have received a copy of ARKANSAS LIVES, a Who's Who published by the Historical Record Association of Hopkinsville, Ky., and edited by John L. Ferguson, executive secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock. It is a handsomely printed and bound volume. The price is $20.

The Washington County Historical Society is represented by biographies of 48 members, 18 of whom live in Washington County. The home folks represented in this 1965 Who's Who, all of whom are members of our Society, are:

Eva Atwood
Marian Gladson Brown
Georgia Clark
William J. Good
Bernice Karnes
Robert A. Leflar
Walter J. Lemke
Ruth Ellis Lesh M.D.
Vincent O. Lesh M.D.
Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni
Dwight M. Moore
Frank M. McConnell
Fred McCuistion
John A . Reed Jr.
Davis P. Richardson
I. Thomas Rothrock
Roy A. Scott
Elsa R. Vaught
Rollans M. Wilson

LETTERS FROM READERS

I sent you a copy of a petition asking for repairs to a county road in the Brush Creek section of Washington County about 1884, signed by about 30 men. This petition can well fit into the item I am now preparing, titled "Story of Hickory Flat School, 1885-1956". Will send the article to you as soon as it is ready. Have some pictures.

M. H. Hudson,
Box 242, Carthage, Texas

I am assembling information on my ancestors of the Estes line from Arkansas who served in the Civil War and any other information that you might have available on them. These are the men I am interested in:
John W. Estes, b 21 June 1843 in Carroll Co., Ark.; d abt 1935
George W. Estes, b 7 Feb. 1849 in Carroll Co., Ark.
Benjamin F. Estes, b 3 March 1850 in Lawrence Co., Mo.; d abt 1948 in Boone Co., Ark.
Their parents were Isaac Jones Estes, b 1814 in Mo. and Lucinda Ross, b 1822 in Mo.

Pat O. Estes,
932 S. MacDonald St., Mesa, Arizona

I have received two issues of Flashback and enjoyed them very much. I am sending a picture of my grandfather, John Tipton Rutherford, and his brother, Wm. Rutherford, taken about 60 years ago. I would very much like to find descendants of Uncle Billy. Could you put this picture in your magazine, please?

Prudence Rutherford Hoskovec,
5888 Pine View Dr., Paradise, Calif. 95969

Our genealogical files are strictly Washington Co. For other counties write to Arkansas Genealogical Society, Box 587, Conway, Ark.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Visits from out-of-state folks are frequent in our WCHS office. We have a red carpet, gift of J.P.West, that we roll out for our visitors. Some of the folks go to the Chamber of Commerce office first, but get very little help. Our CofC doesn't go in for local history. It is looking for Big Industry.

On Aug. 19 Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith of Miami, Texas, came into the office, on their annual visit to the Ozarks. Both are interested in local history. Mr.Smith is a native of Madison County and MrsSSmith is from Ouachita County. We are always glad to see them.

A few hours later, the Howerys from Oklahoma visited our office. Then came two ladies from Prescott, Arizona, getting background on the 1840-1850 period of Washington County history. One was Mrs. Stephens, whose gr-grandfather, Jonathan Newman, was county judge of Washington County in the 1840s. Ruth Roberts, County Clerk, had already given Mrs. Stephens a copy of Judge Newman's will -- a much appreciated service for which Mrs.Roberts does not get paid.

We see no reason why our county historical society should furnish information to visitors. We'll help our members all we can but the outsiders are the responsibility of the Chamber of Commerce. What the CofC doesn't realize is that Washington County is TOURIST COUNTRY and local history is an important part of Tourism.

- wchs -

I understand that there are some people that you had not been able to identify in the picture of the 1902 UofA football team shown in the July issue of Flashback. As I was a student at the University at the time this team played, and knew all these fellows I am in position to furnish their names:

Front roe -- W.O.Wilson, Alcuin Eason, F.R.(Johnnie) Bloom, Fox Wood, Henry Ragland.

Second row - E. Childs, Clarence VanWinkle, L.B.Bryan, T.E.Stanley, Joe Meyers, Fred M. Billings.

Back ros - Chas. W. Webb, Abner McGehee(manager), C. L. Thomas (coach), J.C.Futrall, A.H.Beard, W.A.Ruggles, Johnson Chapman.

I trust this information will be of interest to you.

Z. L. Reagan,
420 Poplar St., Rogers, Ark.

Because our FLASHBACK just grows from week to week, as our volunteer workers find time to work on it, this issue does not carry an account of the Labor Day Reunion at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. This is the first Reunion since the completion of the Hindman Memorial and a large attendance was expected.

- wchs -

We are also unable to furnish date and details of the dedication of the historical marker at the Stone House on W. Center street, Fayetteville, but it will be some time in October. We hope to have descendants of both the Stone and Walker families here for the dedication. This fine ante-bellum home was built by Judge David Walker, who sold it to Stephen K. Stone. Date of the Stone House marker dedication will be announced in our secretary's Newsletter.

- wchs -

MOUNT COMFORT MEMORIAL DEDICATION PROGRAM
August 1, 1965, 2:30 p.m.

Invocation - Rev. Robert Burns
Song by Congregation - "Come to the Church in the Wildwood"
Introduction of Various Groups -
Washington County Historical Society officers
Memorial Commission at Mount Comfort
Out-of-town guests
Oldsters of the area
All Tuttle descendants to stand in generations
Music -
Guitar Duet, by LeRoy & Jackie Hamblen (VanHoose descendants)
Trio, "How Great Thou Art" - Edna Henbest, Faye Doege, Tom Lavender
Address - Major General Lee B. Washbourne
Tour of cemetery

General Washbourne, who gave the principal address, is a gr-gr-grandson of the Rev. Cephas Washburn who founded the first school at Mt. Comfort (Far West Seminary) in 1840. His sister, Mrs. Gladys Howard, was also present, and two other Washburn kin, Harry W. Dodd and Mrs. Betty Dodd Connell of Russellville.

Mrs. Tom Lavender, in charge of the program, gave recognition to the many visitors who are descended from Early Washington County families, both local residents and several who came from other communities for the ceremony.

The main theme of the dedication was the great emphasis put upon the education of youth by the early Washington County settlers. Tribute was paid to Cephas Washburn, Robert Mecklin, Robert Graham, Miss James and Miss Sawyer. In remarks prepared for the occasion, W.J.Lemke said, "It was these pioneer schools that gave our county its reputation for education. And it is my belief that the State would not have placed its university in our county except for the educational spade-work done by Washburn and Mecklin of Mt.Comfort, Sawyer and Graham at Fayetteville, and the Carnahans, Buchanans, Earles and others at Cane Hill."

The markers, attractively placed on a native stone wall, commemorate the early Mt. Comfort schools and the community itself, with the listing of names of prominent early settlers. The markers and the dedication ceremony were jointly developed by the Washington County Historical Society and the Mt.Comfort Memorial Association Members of the Mt Comfort Memorial Commission are Tom Lavender, J.R.Hatfield, A rch Gilchrist, Mrs. Ben Porter, Mrs. Edna Henbest, Otis Weir.

In his address, General Washbourne paid tribute to the efforts made for education in the early days. He recounted the attempt made by Rev. Cephas Washburn to obtain support from family and friends in the East, and the disappointment at failure to secure needed assistance. According to the General, the frustration led his gr-grandfather to change the spelling of his name from Washburn to Washbourne. The speaker also told of the troubles that plagued the area in the days of the Cherokee Removal, one result of which was the assassination of his gr-grandfather, Chief John Ridge. John Ridge's wife, Susan Northrup Ridge, is buried in the Mt. Comfort churchyard.

DEDICATION OF HISTORICAL MARKER
at the old Cane Hill Mill, August 29, 1965

Members ofthe Washington County Historical Society and other friends contributed $300 for a historical marker at the site of the old Cane Hill mill. The Arkansas Highway Department has control of eight acres of the site and has arranged a roadside park. Our marker is in the center of the picnic area and only a few feet from the old mill, whose 34-foot mill wheel is still standing.

The marker was put up by public-spirited citizens of Cane Hill, led by Conrad Russell and Conrow R. Miller, both of whom are members of our Society. And both are descendants of pioneer Cane Hill families. The marker was dedicated on Sunday, Aug. 29, with a program at Reedholme (restoration of the Miller-Reed home) in the center of Cane Hill. Master of ceremonies was Conrow R. Miller, who introduced officers of the Washington County Historical Society and descendants of pioneer families. Among the latter were:

Mary Pyeatte (Pyeatte - Buchanan - Carnahan)
Juanita Moore Caldwell (Pyeatt - Moore - Carnahan)
Kathryn S. Buchanan (Pyeatte - Moore - Buchanan)
Bea McCaleb Hembree (King - Reed - McCaleb)
Aubrey Yates (Yates - Irwin)
Mrs. Sylvan Threlkeld (Pyeatte - Buchanan)
Betty Kennedy Cole (Truesdell - McClellan)
Marion Lee Matthews (Truesdell - McClellan)
Mrs. Rowena Blackburn (Blackburn - Reynolds)
Conrad Russell (Russell - Carnahan)
Mrs. Buena West (Reed - McCaleb)
Martha E. Moore 9 McClellan - Moore)
Jim Rinehart (King - Leach)
Burmah Rinehart (Freeman - Glidewell)
Bill Kennedy (Truesdell - McClellan)

Clara Reed Barber (Reed)
Owen Reed (Reed)
R. K. Rodgers (Reed)
Susan Carnahan Cruse (Carnahan)
Ethel Moore (Moore - Ross)
D. Lon Moore (Moore)
M. Birt Hembree (Hembree)
Elizabeth Burns (Reed)
Mrs. Claudia Reed (Reed)
W. D. Garner (Dold)
W. Harris Rhea (McClellan)
Mertye McIlroy Bagby (Rhea)
Roy E. Brading (Truesdell)
Jewell Delap Trewhitt (Delap)
Conrow R. Miller (Reed)
Mrs. Lila Belle Eoff (Buchanan)
Beulah Pyeatte Cruse (Pyeatte)
Ola Reed Briggs (Reed)
Ruth Holt Payne (Holt)
Mrs. Hugh Mount (Buchanan)

More than 100 visitors filled out registration cards, including folks from Fort Smith, Tulsa, Springdale and elsewhere. Some wrote little news notes on their cards, as for example:

"Dad used flour from the Cane Hill mill. He was mail carrier 35 years."-- E. Henry Rauch

"My mother, Sarah Rhea McIlroy, attended Cane Hill College." -- Mrs.Mertye McIlroy Bagby.

"I was born in the house where we are meeting today." -- Mrs. Juanita Moore Caldwell.

"My grandfathers were Sam Russell & Newton Carnahan; my great-grandfathers were J.B.Russell & Samuel Carnahan." -- Conrad Russell

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